

# Newport Mercury

WHOLE NUMBER 9058

NEWPORT, R. I. MARCH 19, 1921

VOLUME CLXII—NO. 41

## The Mercury

—PUBLISHED BY—  
THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.  
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Mercury Building,  
101 THAMES STREET,  
NEWPORT, R. I.

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Newport, R. I., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

Established June 1768, and is now in its one hundred and thirty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments, reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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## Local Matters.

### MIDDLETOWN HOUSE BURNED

A large new dwelling house on Aquidneck Avenue, Middletown, was totally destroyed by fire early Friday morning, the flames having made such headway when discovered that there was no possible chance of saving the building. Several other smaller structures in the immediate vicinity were saved, but it looked for a time as if the conflagration would spread considerably.

Mr. Joseph Toppa, who is employed by Mr. J. K. Sullivan, had practically completed the erection of a three-story dwelling near his own residence. Shortly after midnight Friday morning, one of Mr. Toppa's children was awakened and discovered flames in the new house. Word was telephoned to Newport for help and box 432 at the Beach was pulled from headquarters. The fire department had hard work to get through Aquidneck Avenue, as it was in a very dry condition, and when they reached the scene the building was too far gone to warrant any effort to save it.

The Newport firemen devoted their attention to a small building adjoining, which had already begun to burn, and they were successful in saving that property, as well as a small store which was near by. Before the arrival of the Newport firemen neighbors had formed a bucket brigade and did valiant service in protecting nearby property.

The cause of the fire is unknown. Insurance of \$6000 was carried on the property and the loss will be total. The fire made a brilliant illumination all over the city, and quite a crowd went out from Newport to see the fire.

### SUPERIOR COURT

Assistant Attorney General Sisson has conducted the criminal calendar in the Superior Court this week. On Monday a number of sentences were imposed without trial, and some defendants were released under bonds pending good behavior. There was no session of the Court on Tuesday.

On Wednesday a Tiverton case was tried before a jury, all spectators being removed from the court-room. This was the case of State vs. Joseph J. Arruda, and occupied two full days, at the end of which the jury reported a disagreement and were discharged. Friday morning a Block Island criminal case was before a jury.

The farmers on the Island have already accomplished considerable spring ploughing although it is only the middle of March. The grass on city lawns is looking very green and crocuses and other spring flowers are in bloom. It has been a delightfully early spring thus far and everybody hopes that it will continue.

Four very fresh young men who were on their way from Boston to New York Wednesday night to see a prize fight were removed from the Fall River line steamer here and spent the night in the Police Station. The next morning they pleaded guilty to travelling and were fined \$12.60 each.

Street Commissioner Sullivan expects to have the Bath Road Improvement completed and ready for use by June 1st. It will be a marked improvement.

Hill Top Inn has taken a lease of Hazards Beach for a number of years.

### BOARD OF ALDERMEN

The board of aldermen had a long and busy session on Thursday evening, considerable attention being devoted to the hackney situation, and the members indicated that careful attention would be paid to the conduct of the taxi drivers. One taxi driver, who had been accused of being drunk and other offences, was summoned before the board and his license was revoked. Another was given a final warning as to soliciting on the street for Fall River passengers.

Several communications were received from the Chamber of Commerce the first suggesting the placing of floats at Long Wharf for the benefit of small boats; this was referred to Alderman Hughes. Another called attention to the opportunity for improving the north end of the inner harbor and the board gave its endorsement. Another communication submitted a list of holidays to be observed by local merchants and this was laid over for further investigation. The fourth suggested an invitation to Secretary of the Navy Denby to spend Independence Day in Newport, and this was also laid over for a week for further explanation.

The committee on Daylight Saving recommended a brief delay until the confusing times in other communities are adjusted, as there is considerable uncertainty as to when the railroad change of time will go into effect.

A large amount of routine business was transacted.

### R. H. S. WINS DEBATE

The Rogers High School debating teams are the winners in the triangular contest that has been waged between the Pawtucket High School, the B. M. C. Durfee High School and the Rogers High School, both teams from Rogers winning their contests on Tuesday evening. The affirmative team went to Pawtucket that night, and won the debate there, while the negative team, met the Durfee debaters here and carried off the honors.

The debate was held in the Council chamber in the City Hall, which was packed to its capacity. The judges were from Pawtucket and they were unanimous in their award to the local team.

The subject was: "Resolved, That the President of the United States should call a conference to meet between April 1 and June 1, with the purpose of reducing armaments to one-half their pre-war basis, the central powers to keep the armaments as fixed by the treaty of peace."

This victory for Rogers at debate is regarded by many as a more notable event than the recent successes of the Rogers athletic teams.

### RECEPTION FOR DR. BURDICK

Dr. William Burdick, of Baltimore, who was physical director of the Newport Y. M. C. A. for ten years from 1893, was tendered a wonderful tribute by his former classes at the Y. M. C. A. on Monday evening. There were about one hundred persons present, and they united in expressing to Dr. Burdick their appreciation of his friendship. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Burdick, parents of Dr. Burdick, were present during a portion of the evening and came in for a full share of the good wishes of the occasion.

The program comprised a reception, followed by an athletic exhibition, after which an excellent dinner was served. Justice Chester W. Barrows of the Superior Court, was the toastmaster and brief addresses were made by a number of friends, to which Dr. Burdick responded appreciatively. It was an occasion that will long be remembered.

Mrs. Ann Agnes Austin, who died at her home on Church street on Monday, was the widow of James A. Austin and a daughter of the late William Alger. She was in her eighty-seventh year and had been in ill health for some time. She is survived by two daughters—Mrs. Jethro J. Peckham of Portsmouth and Mrs. Howard R. Peckham of Middletown, and one son, Mr. John R. Austin of Middletown. She also leaves three brothers—William Alger of Unionville, Conn., Freeborn Alger of Bristol, Conn., and Jarvis H. Alger of Westerly, R. I.

Mr. Louis C. Kracke, who was well known in Newport as a reader during his service with the Naval Reserve Force during the war, has been visiting friends in this city during the past week.

Rev. Richard Arnold Greene has returned from a prolonged vacation and is much improved in health.

### SCHOOL COMMITTEE

The monthly meeting of the school committee on Monday evening was brief, the business being mostly routine. Messrs. Harvey, Baker, Congdon and Clarke were appointed a committee to protest to the Legislature against the passage of the bill asked for by the representative council, curtailing the powers of the school committee. Chairman Congdon announced that he had offered assistance to the Middletown school department following the damage by fire to the Berkeley School.

The report of Superintendent Lull contained the following:

Absences—120 sessions by 21 teachers, 20 sessions by 6 assistants. Tardiness—6 times by 4 teachers, 3 times by 2 assistants.

Permits issued since the last meeting: Kindergarten, 1, 8, 11-14, Rogers 1, total 30.

Total since September, 687, or the capacity of seventeen rooms at forty pupils per room.

Rogers: March 15, 1920, was the date of the fire. On April 17, one month after the fire, it was decided to rebuild and on April 26, bonds to the amount of \$60,000 were voted. On June 10 the contracts were awarded. On Wednesday, February 23, almost a year after the fire, the School assembled in the reconstructed building and resumed the usual sessions and schedule, although the building has not been yet formally turned over to the School department.

Considering all the difficulties of building and of transportation, the committee have reason to be much pleased with the result.

There are still many things to be done before the work is completed, but they can be done while the school is in session. The most radical changes from the former conditions are in the assembly hall. The gallery and platform have been removed, eight new windows added to the east end, and bookcases built on three sides of the room. Here the whole senior class (89) is seated. The room is used for a study room and for consulting the library. With the accumulated income from the Norman fund, the library can soon be restored to its former usefulness.

Evening Schools: The following is a part of the annual report sent to the State Board of Education. It covers the school year 1920-1921. There were sixty sessions with a total enrollment of 518; average number being 167.8; average attendance 115. The average age of the pupils was 22 years, 2 months. The subjects offered were mechanical drawing, elementary work, machine work, stenography, typewriting and mathematics. Average number of teachers employed, 8. The principal employment of pupils out of school was given as follows: machinists and helpers, mechanics, automatic machine operators, women in service.

Board of Health: Since the last meeting five cases of scarlet fever have been reported. Because of these cases twenty pupils were excluded in addition to those ill.

Parents' Evenings: The teachers of the Potter School invited the parents of the district to an entertainment and social hour on Friday, February 25. About 200 accepted the invitation and of this number eighty-seven were parents. A delightful entertainment and refreshments were furnished by pupils and teachers. Other schools should follow the lead of the Mumford and the Potter.

Gifts: Seven framed pictures of the Holy Grail have been received by the Rogers from Mrs. W. W. Covell. Teachers' Retirement Fund: The City Treasurer has received another installment from the Southwick estate. It amounts to \$23.53 and it makes the grand total of the bequest \$14,416.62. The 30 shares included are given their par value. The fund at this date is as follows: Savings Bank of Newport, \$5311.97; Participation act Ind. Trust 4277.85; Liberty Bonds, \$5000.00; Aquidneck Bank shares, 600.00; Builders and Merchants, 1600.00; Southwick estate, 23.53.

Total \$20,133.35  
The total profits of the November bazaar, \$5,236.36.  
Census: This year the State Board of Education has made a radical change in the annual census. Formerly the ages were 5 to 18; this year they are 4 to 21. Previously the census recorded the boys and girls by age in the public, parochial and other private schools, and the non-enrolling schools are included. Furthermore, illiterates attending and not attending must be recorded and, still further, those attending the different elementary grades, the secondary grades and the colleges must be stated. These increases have not only complicated the work of the census taker, but they have put a great burden on this office. The cost to this department has increased from \$211.61 last year to \$267.61 this year.

The results are as follows:  
Public schools, 4031  
Parochial schools, 1236  
Other private, 253  
Non-attending, 2025  
Evening schools, 20  
Total, 7267  
Of the 2025 non-attending, 2000 not compelled by state law to attend. The remaining 25 were referred to the truant officer for investigation and 63 others who are not 16 and must either go to school or work.

In 1920 the census was 6126. In 1921 the total for the same ages is 6340, which is a loss of 216.

The report of Truant Officer Topham contained the following:

Number of cases investigated (reported by teachers) 96; number of cases of truancy (public) 9, parochial 7, 16; number out for illness and other causes 79; number of different children truant 12; number found not attending school 6; number sent to public schools 3; number sent to parochial schools 1; number of certificates issued 4.

On February 22 a boy who was on probation for larceny was surrendered for sentence for larceny and truancy. He was sentenced to the Sockanosset School for six months.

On March 1 another boy who was on probation for truancy and sleeping out was surrendered for sentence. He was reprimanded by the court and his probation continued.

### MIDDLETOWN SCHOOL BURNED

The Berkeley School building, belonging to the Middletown school department, was badly damaged by fire early Monday morning, but the loss is apparently fully covered by insurance to the amount of \$10,000. While it was at first thought that the building would prove a total loss, the flames were checked before they had penetrated to all parts of the structure and a large portion of the building was saved. The damage to furnishings was considerable, as the active assistants were so eager to remove them from the building that they suffered greatly in the process of salvaging.

At about 8 o'clock Monday morning a Middletown boy on his way to Newport to attend Rogers High School discovered the building in flames and gave the alarm. Request was sent to Newport for assistance, but owing to a misunderstanding as to the location and the supply of water, the Newport machines did not start immediately. On receipt of a second call, Combination 1 was started but was stalled near the Middletown line. Combinations 3 and 5 later went to the fire and did good work with their chemical streams, Chief Kirwin being in charge.

Before the Newport apparatus arrived, the neighbors had turned out to form a bucket brigade and held the flames in check very effectively, their efforts being responsible for delaying the progress of the fire so that some of the building could be saved.

The fire apparently originated in the cellar, probably around the heater and spread up the cellar stairs through the corridor.

### CHARLES M. COTTRELL

Mr. Charles M. Cottrell, a well known Newport business man, died at Dr. Bates' Sanitarium in Jamestown on Monday after a long illness. He had been a sufferer from rheumatism for a long time, and for the past three years had been an invalid.

Mr. Cottrell was the oldest son of the late Michael Cottrell and was born in Newport on September 15, 1851. While still a boy he went to Boston and was employed for a number of years in some of the large dry goods houses of that city and afterward was employed in the A. T. Stewart store in New York. Returning to Newport, he entered his father's store and after the death of the latter, carried on the business with his brother, Mr. Robert C. Cottrell, until a few years ago. He was also engaged for a time in the laundry business in partnership with Mr. Charles T. Sterne.

Mr. Cottrell is survived by four daughters, also a brother, Mr. Robert C. Cottrell, and a sister, Mrs. Thomas S. Nowell.

### DAYLIGHT SAVING

Owing to counter attractions there was a small attendance at the hearing by the aldermanic committee on Tuesday evening, when daylight saving was discussed. Alderman Williams presided, and those present spoke in favor of the proposition, but there was some difference of opinion as to when it should begin and end. It being generally agreed that the time should correspond with that adopted by the railroad. There was some uncertainty about that, as the railroad will probably make its time agree with the Massachusetts law.

Mr. Reginald Stevens Kimball has returned from Brown University on sick leave and is under treatment at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Kimball on Broadway.

Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., has returned to his home, "Linden Gate," after a serious operation at the Newport Hospital. He is steadily improving, although still very weak.

Tomorrow will be Palm Sunday, the last Sunday before Easter.

### MIDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent)

The annual financial town meeting was held at the town hall on Saturday, March 12, opening at 1 o'clock. Only a small portion of the voters was present. No ballots had been prepared for voting on any proposition and all questions were decided without the intervention of any ballot. However, this mode of procedure was not satisfactory to many voters, who, desired to express their preferences on some of the questions submitted to the meeting, and more particularly in the matter of determining the rate of town tax. As the meeting was conducted, it compared favorably with the mode of holding political conventions, with all the candidates for office selected in advance. The budget system of making appropriations is held up as the ideal one, and to some extent commends itself as superior to some of the former methods for providing and restricting the expenditure of the taxpayers' money. Many of the voters, however, are inclined to prefer the old-time methods, as allowing greater opportunity for the expression of the voter's sentiments, through the medium of paper ballots containing all the principal propositions to be voted on.

Official reports were presented by the town treasurer, collector of taxes, public school committee and cemetery committee.

The report of the town treasurer indicated some improvement in the financial condition of the town. The floating indebtedness had been reduced from \$42,000.00 to \$37,000.00. Of the debt contracted in the erection of schoolhouses in 1916 and 1917, there was a balance of \$7,800.00 remaining unpaid.

The collector reported as collected of the town tax assessed in June, 1920, \$40,200.00, leaving \$6,292.10 uncollected. Other taxes of former years not recovered amounted to nearly \$17,000.00, making a total of about \$8,000.00 due the town for taxes assessed since 1914.

The rate of town tax was made the same as in 1920. The rate on intangible personal property being 40 cents on each \$100.00, as established by law, and the rate on real property and tangible personal property being \$1.20 on each \$100.00 in value.

There is a new law which goes into effect this year which requires that all taxes be assessed as of the fifteenth day of June. The time for paying this year's tax was extended for three weeks and the taxpayers will have the entire months of November and December wherein to make payment.

The town treasurer was authorized to hire money as occasion required, and issue the notes of the town up to the limit of \$50,000.00. This amount to include the \$37,000.00 reported as previously borrowed.

The petitions of Maria Pedro Ferrer, William Koschay, Emidio Papa for remission of a portion of the tax assessed upon their estates in June, 1920, were refused, and the petitioners granted leave to withdraw.

The Rev. I. Harding Hughes asked for a remission of the tax assessed in June, 1920, on the Berkeley Guild House. Nathaniel L. Champlin, one of the assessors of taxes, observed that this house did not come into any of the classes of the property exempted from taxes by law, not being used exclusively for religious purposes. It was, however, voted to remit the tax of 1920 assessed upon the Berkeley Guild House, the Holy Cross Guild House and the Methodist Parsonage.

John H. Spooner, John Nicholson and Fred P. Webber were appointed a committee to examine into the petition of Patrick J. Murphy and Wm. Wigley, alleging that a tract of land on Easton's Beach in front of lots 48 and 49 owned by petitioners, had been improperly taxed to the family of George Hoyt, and taxes collected therefrom to their detriment, and in derogation of the rights of the public therein.

Clifton B. Ward and Edward J. Peckham were appointed to treat with John H. Peckham, a former collector of taxes, and secure a settlement in relation to the unpaid taxes of 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917.

Henry I. Chase, Henry E. Peckham and I. Lincoln Sherman were appointed a committee to take charge of the Howland farm on Howland's Lane, devised to the town by Carrie L. Peckham, and were authorized to lease the same for a period of three years from March 25, 1922. Following a spirited discussion, by a vote of 40 to 6, it was decided to appoint a committee to retain legal counsel, and invoke legal measures to obtain an accounting from the trustees now holding and managing the property given by the late Alice P. Mayer to the town council of Middletown, in trust, for the promotion of agriculture and horticulture in the County of Newport.

The list of appropriations made included the following recommended by the Budget committee:  
For repair and construction of highways, \$9,900; road oil and tar, \$2,000; support of public schools, \$15,000; interest on town notes, \$2,510; one note (Schoolhouse Loan and interest), \$2,468; support of the poor, \$400; board of health, \$300; removal of snow, \$1,000; cemetery committee, \$500; Newport Fire department, \$800; Newport County Farm Bureau, \$135.

Salaries: Town council, \$300; tax assessors, \$250; supervisors and moderator (elections), \$50; forest warden, \$10; sealer of weights and measures, \$10; town treasurer, \$350; town treasurer bond, \$145; auditor, \$160; tax collector, \$350; tax collector bond, \$50; back salaries of tax collector, \$800.

Town Clerk's Office: Salaries, Clerk and Assistant, \$1300; supplies, \$300.

Legal Department: Sheriff, \$100; clerk of court, \$75; legal assistance, \$400; legal assistance Third Beach case, \$400; police department, \$600; salaries of school committee and clerk, \$200; fence around Berkeley School, \$500.

Miscellaneous: Fuel, \$125; electric light and telephones, \$135; incidentals, \$500; State Tax 1921, \$6,000; Advertising and printing, \$800; services of public health nurse, \$300; total, \$49,038.00.

### Community Smoker

About 35 men were present at the smoker and supper of St. Mary's parish which was held at the Holy Cross parish house on Tuesday evening. A supper of baked beans, brown bread, relishes, doughnuts and coffee were served by the supper committee, Messrs. Henry I. Chase, John L. Simmons and Nathaniel Champlin. They were assisted by Messrs. John L. Spooner, Milton Dennis and Willard Chase. After the supper, musical selections were rendered by an orchestra comprised of Benjamin Thurston violin, William Chase banjo, and Frank Peckham cornet.

Mrs. Louise Stewart entertained at a smoker at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Anthony, on Tuesday evening. The women's first prize was awarded to Mrs. Elliot Thomas and the consolation prize to Miss Emma Leonard. The men's first was won by Harry Oxx and the consolation by Morrison Cooper. Mrs. Stewart served refreshments, assisted by Mrs. Anthony.

The G. T. Club of St. Mary's parish met on Monday evening with Mrs. George H. Draper. Fancy articles were made for a sale and refreshments were served by the hostess, including a birthday cake with candles in honor of the birthday of Mrs. Karl Anthony, who is president of the club. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Ward Elliott next Monday evening.

The Oliphant Girl Scouts held a meeting at Holy Cross Guild House on Tuesday afternoon, with the captain, Mrs. Arthur Anthony. Lieutenant Catherine Hammett of the Red Clover Troop, Girl Scouts of Newport, was present by request, and put the girls through their drills and tests. They are preparing to take an examination on the drills and tests next week. Lieutenant Hammett commended them on their good work, as most of the girls are very young, being about ten years old. They have mounted their American flags and knots to be sent to Providence for examination. After the regular meeting games were played and songs sung.

Mrs. B. W. H. Peckham, who has been spending a ten days' vacation with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Goodchild, in Springfield, Mass., has returned to her home.

The Women's Auxiliary of Berkeley parish met at the Parish House for its regular meeting, with the president, Mrs. Howard G. Peckham, presiding. Articles on the work of Archdeacon Baskerville in the South were read by Rev. I. Harding Hughes. One third of the Lenten offering of the Women's Auxiliaries of the State are appointed to this work. The other two thirds are for St. Luke's Hospital in Tokio, and Rev. Mr. Hughes also read several articles on the work done there. At the next meeting the members of this Society are to sew pillow cases for the Morgenthau Hospital in North Carolina. They are also knitting squares which will be made into a blanket for this hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Ward and family have removed their household goods from their home on Honeymoon Hill and will reside in Newport. Mr. Ward is employed at the Torpedo Station.

Mr. Alanson Spooner is ill at the home of his son, Mr. William M. Spooner, on Wapping Road.

Mrs. Karl Anthony has returned to her home on East Main Road, after having spent seven weeks with her mother-in-law in Moncton, N. B.

Mrs. Clara B. Grinnell is spending a few days with her son, Mr. J. Percy Grinnell, at Peacedale, R. I.

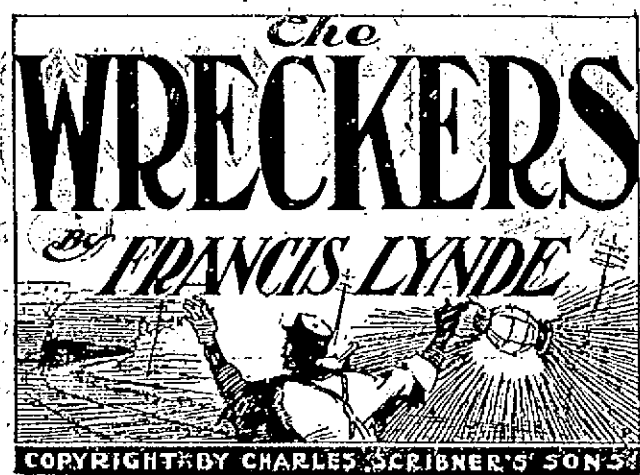
There was no session of school at the Wyatt School on Wednesday, owing to the illness of the teacher, Miss Etta Sherman.

The members of St. Columba's Guild of the Berkeley Parish held a sale of home made cooking Friday afternoon in the Cornell building, Newport.

Mrs. George Elliott gave a surprise dinner party at her home on Tuesday evening, in honor of the birthday of her husband. About 21 guests were present, among them being three of Mr. Elliott's sisters and one brother, with their families. Mr. Elliott was presented with a beautifully iced birthday cake, with candles.

Mr. Isaac Chase, Jr., chief carpenter's mate, left here last Saturday for Bar Harbor, Maine, where he has been transferred from the Training Station after three years of duty there. Mr. Chase has gone to the Navy Radio Station in Bar Harbor, Maine. Mrs. Chase and their two children will go to Bar Harbor as soon as a suitable residence can be found there. Mrs. Chase's brother, Mr. William Allen, and Mrs. Allen, of Newport, have leased the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chase.





## CHAPTER III

## The Directors' Meeting

I was up bright and early the next morning, and after breakfast I took a little sashay down Nevada avenue to have a look at our railroad. Of course, I knew, after what the boss had said to Mr. Chadwick the night before, just before we went to bed, that we weren't ever going to see Canada, or even Illinois.

I'll have to admit that the look I got didn't make me feel as if we'd found a Gulliver diamond. Down in the yards everything seemed to be at the loosest, kind of loose ends. A switching crew was making up a freight, and the way they slammed the boxes together, regardless of broken drawheads and the like, was a sin and a shame.

After a while, after I'd loafed through the shops and around the yard and got a few more whiffs of the decay, I strolled on back to the hotel.

I was wondering a little what had become of the boss—who was generally the earliest riser on the job—when two men came bulging through the screen doors of the cafe, picking their teeth and feeling in their pockets for cigars. Right on the dot, and in the face of knowing that it couldn't reasonably be so, I had a feeling that I'd seen those men before. One of them was short and rather stocky, and his face had a sort of hard, hungry look; and the other was big and barrel-bodied. The short one was clean-shaven, but the other had a reddish-gray beard clipped close on his fat jaws and trimmed to a point at the chin.

After they had lighted up they came along and sat down three or four chairs away from me. They paid no attention to me, but for fear they might, I tried to look as sleepy as an all-night bell-hop in a busy hotel.

"The Duntun bunch got together in one of the committee rooms up-stairs a little after eight o'clock," said the short man, in a low, rasping voice that went through you like a buzz-saw. "Thanks to those infernal blunderers Clannahan sent us last night, Chadwick was with them."

"I think that was choost so," said the big man, speaking slowly and with something more than a hint of a German accent. "Becker was choost what you call him—a tam blunderer."

Like a flash it came over me that I was "listening in" to a talk between the same two men who had sat in the auto at Sand Creek siding and smoked while they were waiting for the actual kidnappers to return. You can bet high that I made myself mighty small and unobtrusive.

After a while the big man spoke again.

"What has Uncle Chon Chadwick up his sleeve got you think?"

"I don't think—I know!" was the snappy reply. "It's one of two things: a receivership—which will knock us into a cocked hat because we can't fool with an officer of the United States court—or a new deal all around in the management."

"Which of the two will it be that will come out of that committee room up-stairs?"

"A new management. Duntun can't stand for a receivership, and Chadwick knows it. The securities would be knocked out and the majority holders—Duntun and his bunch—couldn't unload. Chadwick will name the man who is to take Shaffer's place as general manager of the railroad outfit. We might have stood it off for a while, just as I said yesterday, if we could have kept Chadwick from attending this meeting."

"But now we don't could stand it off—what then?"

"We'll have to wait and see, and size up the new man when he blows in. He'll be only human, Henckel. And if we get right down to it we can pull him over to our side—or make him wish he'd never been born."

The big man got up ponderously and brushed the clear ashes off of his



"You Wait and See What Comes Mit the Comiddee Room Out."

buy-window. "You want and see what comes mit the comiddee room out. I go up to the office."

When I was left alone in the row of lobby chairs with the snappy one I was scared stiff for fear, now that he didn't have anything else to think of, he'd catch on the fact that I might have overheard. But apart from giving me one long stare that made my blood run cold, he didn't seem to notice me much; and after a little he got up and went to sit on the other side of the big rotunda where he could watch the elevators going and coming.

I guess he had lots of patience, for I had to have. I had been sitting in my corner for two full hours when I saw the boss coming down the broad marble stair with Mr. Chadwick.

Mr. Norcross held up a finger for me, and when I jumped up he gave me a sheet of paper; a Pioneer Short Line president's letter-head with a few lines written on it with a pen and a sort of crazy-looking signature under them.

"Take that to the Mountaineer job office and have five hundred of them printed," was the boss' order. "Then make a copy and take it to Mr. Chadwick, the editor, and ask him to run it in tomorrow's paper as an item of news, if he feels like it. When you are through, come down to Mr. Chadwick's car."

Since the thing was going to be published, and I was going to make a copy of it, I didn't scruple to read it as I hurried out to begin a hunt for the Mountaineer office. It was the printer's copy for an official circular, dated at Portal City and addressed to all officers and employees of the Pioneer Short Line. It read:

"Effective at once, Mr. Graham Norcross is appointed general manager of the Pioneer Short Line system, with headquarters at Portal City, and his orders will be respected accordingly. "Brackenridge Duntun, "President."

We had got our jolt, all right; and leaving the ladder and the Friday start out of the question, I grinned and told myself that the one other thing that counted for most was the fact that Mrs. Sheila Macrae was a widow.

I chased like the dickens on the printing job, because, apart from wanting to absorb all the dope I could as I went along on the new job, I knew I would be needed every minute right at Mr. Norcross' elbow, now that the actual work was beginning.

Lunch was served in the Alexia, and they kept the business talk going like a house afire while they were eating, the hurry being that Mr. Chadwick wanted to start back for Chicago, the minute he could find out if our connecting line would run him special.

"Now for a few unofficial things, Graham, and we'll call it a go," he said. "You are to have an absolutely free hand in the management and the operating. What you say goes as it lies, and Duntun has promised me that there shall be no appeal, not even to him."

"I imagine he didn't say that willingly," the boss put in, which was the first intimation I had had that he wasn't present at the directors' meeting in the hotel.

"No, indeed; nothing was done willingly. I had to swing the big stick and swing it hard. But I had them where they couldn't wiggle. You are to set your own pace, and you are to have some money for betterments. I offered to float a new loan on short-time notes with the Chicago banks, and the board authorized it."

The boss pushed that part of it aside abruptly, as he always does when he has got hold of the gist of a thing.

"Now, about my staff," he said. "It's open gossip all over the West that the P. S. L. is offered by a lot of dummys and place-hunters and relatives. I'll have to clean house."

"Go to it; that is a part of your 'free hand.' Have you the material to draw from?"

"I know a few good men, if I can get them," said the boss thoughtfully. "The one man I can't place at sight is a good corporation counsel. I'm obliged to have a good lawyer, Uncle John."

"I have the man for you, if you'll take him on my say so; a young fellow named Ripley who has done some working good work for me in Chicago. I'll wire him, if you like. Now a word or two about this local graft we touched upon last night. I don't know the ins and outs of it, but people here will tell you that a sort of holding corporation, called Red Tower Consolidated, has a strangle grip on this entire region. Its subsidiary companies control the grain elevators, the fruit packeries, the coal mines and distributing yards, the timber supply and the lumber yards, and even have a finger on the so-called independent smelters."

The boss nodded. "I've heard of Red Tower. Also, I have heard that the railroad stands in with it to pinch the producers and consumers."

A road engine was backing down the spur to take the Alexia in tow for the eastward run, and what was said had to be said in a hurry.

"Dig it out," barked the wheeler king.

"You wait and see what comes mit the Comiddee Room Out."

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"If you had that we are in on it, it's your privilege to cut loose. The two men who will give you the most trouble are right here. In Portal City: Hatch, the president of Red Tower, and Henckel, its vice-president. They say either of them would commit murder for a ten-dollar bill, and they stand in with Pete Clannahan, the city boss, and his gang of political thugs. That's all, Graham; all but one thing. Write me after you've climbed into the saddle and have found out just what you're in for. If you say you can make it go, I'll back you, if it takes half of next year's wheat crop."

When the special had become a black smudge of coal smoke in the distance, Mr. Norcross turned on me with the grim little smile that goes with his fighting mood.

"You are private secretary to the new general manager of the Pioneer Short Line, Jimmie, and your salary begins to-day," he said, briskly. "Now let's go up to the hotel and get our fighting clothes on."

## CHAPTER IV

## "Heads Off, Gentlemen!"

Gosh! all Friday—say! but the next few days did see a tear-up to beat the band on the old Short Line! With the printing of his appointment circular, Mr. Norcross took the offices in the headquarters building lately vacated by Mr. Shaffer, and it was something awful to see the way the heads went into the basket. One by one he called the Duntunites in; the traffic manager, the general superintendent, the roadmaster, the master-mechanic—clear on down to the round-house foreman and the division heads.

Some few of them were allowed to take the oath of allegiance and stay, but the place-fillers and pay-roll parasites, the cousins and the nephews and the brothers-in-law, every last man of them had to walk under the ax.

Three days later, when the whole town was talking about the new "Jack the Ripper," as they called him, Kirgan, who had been our head machinery man on the Midland construction, tumbled in in answer to a wire. Mr. Norcross slammed him into place ten minutes after he hit the town.

"Your office is across the tracks, Kirgan," he told him. "I've begun the house-cleaning over there by firing your predecessor and three or four of his pet foremen. Get in the hole and dig to the bottom. I'll give you six months in which to make good as a model superintendent of motive power. Get busy."

"That's me," said Kirgan, who knew the boss up one side and down the other. "You give me the engines, and I'll keep 'em out of the shop." And with that he went across the yard and took hold, before he had even hunted up a place to sleep in.

Mr. Van Britt, our general superintendent, was the next man to show up. He was fine, a square-built, stocky little gentleman who looked as if he'd always had the world by the ear and never meant to let go.

"Well, I'm here," he said, dropping into a chair and sitting with his legs wide apart. "And then, ignoring me as if I hadn't been there, 'Graham, what the devil have you got against me, that you should drag me out here on the edge of nowhere and make me go to work for a living?'"

The boss just grinned at him and said: "It's for the good of your soul, Upton. You're too much money. Your office is up at the end of the corridor and your chair is empty and waiting for you. Your appointment circular has already been mailed out."

Mr. Hornack was the last of the new office staff to fall in, though he didn't have nearly as far to come as some of the others. He was red-headed and wore glasses. They used to say of him on the Overland Central that he could make business grow where none ever grew before; and that's what a traffic man lives for.

Naturally, the big turn-over brought all sorts of disturbances at the send-off. Some of the relieved cousins and nephews stayed in town and jumped in to stir up trouble for the new management. The Herald, which was the other morning paper, took up for the down-and-outs, and there wasn't anything too mean for it to say about the boss and his new appointees. Then the employees got busy and the grievance committees began to pour in.

Mr. Norcross never denied himself to anybody. The office-door stood wide open and the klickers were welcomed, as you might say, with open arms.

"You men are going to get the squarrest deal you have ever had, and a still squarer one a little farther



"You Men Are Going to Get the Squarrest Deal You Ever Had."

along, if you will only stay on the job and keep your clothes on," was the way the boss went at the trainmen's committee. "We are out to make the P. S. L. the best line for service, and the best company to work

for, this side of the Missouri river. I want your loyalty; the loyalty of every man in the service. I'll go further and say that the new management will stand if you and the other pay-roll men stand by it is good faith, or it will fall if you don't."

"You'll meet the grievance committees and talk things over with them when there's a kick coming," said old Tom McClure, the passenger conductor who was acting as spokesman.

"Sure I will—every time. More than that, I'll take a leaf out of Colonel Goethals' book and keep open house here in this office every Sunday morning. Any man in the service who thinks he has a grievance may come here and state it, and if he has a case, he'll get justice."

Naturally, a few little talks like this, face to face with the men themselves, soon began to put new life into the rank and file. Mr. Norcross' old pet name of "Hed-and-repeat" had followed him down from Oregon, as it was bound to, but now it began to be used in the sense that most railroad men use the phrase, "The Old Man," in speaking of a big boss that they like.

There was so much crowded into these first few weeks that I've forgotten half of it. The work we did, pulling and hauling things into shape, was a sight, and my end of the job got so big that the boss had to give me help. Following out his own policy, he let me pick my man, and after I'd had a little talk with Mr. Van Britt, I picked Fred May, a young fellow who had been under Van Burgh. He was all right; a little too tonguey, perhaps, but a worker from away back, and that was what we were looking for.

Out of this frantic hustle to get things started and moving right, anybody could have pulled a couple of conclusions that stuck up higher than any of the rest. The boss and Mr. Van Britt were steadily winning the rank and file over to something like loyalty on the one hand, and on the other, wherever we went, we found the people who were paying the freight a solid unit against us, hating us like blazes, and entirely unwilling to believe that any good thing could come out of the Nazareth of the Pioneer Short Line.

As soon as we returned from our first inspection trip, the boss pulled out his coat—figuratively speaking—and rolled up his sleeves. "It wasn't my way to talk much about what he was going to do; he'd jump in and do it first, and then talk about it afterward—if anybody insisted on knowing the reason why."

There were long private conferences with Mr. Ripley, the bright young lawyer Mr. Chadwick had sent us from Chicago, and with a young fellow named Juneaman, an ex-newspaper man who was on the pay-rolls as "Advertising Manager," but whose real business seemed to be to keep the Short Line public fully and accurately informed of everything that most railroad companies try to keep to themselves.

The next innovation that came along was another young Chicago man named Billoughby, and his title on the pay-roll was "Special Agent." I, who was as close to the boss as anybody in our outfit, never once suspected the true nature of Billoughby's job until the day he came in to make his final report—and Mr. Norcross let him make it without sending me out on an errand.

"Well, I think I'm ready to talk Johnson, now," was the way Billoughby began. "Red Tower is the one outfit we'll have to kill off and put out of business. Under one name, or another, it is engineering every graft in this country; it is even backing the fake mining boom at Saw Horse—to which, by the way, this railroad company is now building a branch line."

Mr. Norcross turned to me: "Jimmie, make a note to tell Mr. Van Britt to have the work stopped at once on the Saw Horse branch, and all the equipment brought in. And then to Billoughby: 'Go on.'"

The main graft, of course, is in the grain elevators, the fruit packeries, the coal and lumber yards and the stock yards and handling corrals. In these public, or quasi-public, utilities the railroad has given them—in fee simple, it seems—all the yard room, switches, track facilities, and the like. Wherever local competition has tried to break in, the railroad company has given it the cold shoulder and it has been either forced out or frozen out."

"Exactly," said the boss. "Now, tell me how far you have gone in the other field."

"We are pretty well shaped up and are about ready to begin business. Juneaman has done splendid work, and so has Ripley. We have succeeded, in a measure, though the opposition has been keeping up a steady bombardment. Hatch and his people haven't been idle. They own or control a dozen or more prominent newspapers in the state, and, as you know, they are making an open fight on you and your management through these papers. The net result so far has been merely to keep the people stirred up and doubtful. They say that the railroad has never played fair—and I guess it hasn't, in the past."

"Not within a thousand miles," was the boss' curt comment. "But go on with your story."

"We pulled the new deal off yesterday, simultaneously in eleven of the principal towns along the line. Meetings of the bankers and local capitalists were held, and we had a man at each one of them to explain our plan and to pledge the backing of the railroad. Notwithstanding all the doubt and dust that's been kicked up by the Hatch people, it went like wild-fire."

"With money?" queried the boss.

"Yes; with real money. Citizens' Storage & Warehouse was launched, as you might say, on the spot, and enough capital was subscribed to make it a going concern. Of course, there were some doubters, and some few greedy ones. The greedy ones protested against the 'fixed' dividend scheme; they didn't see why the new company shouldn't be allowed to cut

a melen now and then if it should be fortunate enough to grow one."

Mr. Norcross smiled. "That is precisely what the Hatch people have been doing, all along, and it is the chief grievance of these same people who now want a chance to outbid their neighbors. The loose condition was fully explained to them, wasn't it?"

"Oh, yes; Ripley saw to that, and copies of the lease were in the exhibits. The new company is to have railroad ground to build on, and ample track facilities to perpetually conditioned strictly upon the limited dividend. If the dividend is increased, the leases terminate automatically."

The boss drew a long breath. "You've done well, and better than well, Billoughby," he said. "Now we are ready to fire the blast. How was the proposal to take over the Red Tower properties at a fair valuation received?"

"There was some opposition. Leatsburg, and three of the other largest towns, want to build their own plants. But they agreed to abide by a majority vote of the stock on that point, and my wire reports this morning say that a jump-sum offer will be made for the Red Tower plants today."

Mr. Norcross sat back in his chair and blew a cloud of cigar smoke toward the ceiling. "Hatch won't sell," he predicted. "He'll be up here before night with blood in his eye. I'm rather glad it has come down to the actual give and take. I don't play the waiting game very successfully. Billoughby: Keep in touch, and keep me in touch. And tell Ripley to keep on pushing on the reins. The sooner we get at it, the sooner it will be over."

After Billoughby had gone, Mr. Norcross came at me on a little matter that had been allowed to sleep ever since the day, now some three weeks, when I had given him Mrs. Sheila's hint about the identity of the two men who had sat and smoked in the auto that Sunday night in Sand Creek siding; and about the talk between the same two that I had overheard the following morning.

"We are going to have sharp trouble with a gentleman by the name of Hatch before very long, Jimmie," was the way he began. "You remember what you told me about that Monday morning talk between Hatch and Henckel in the Bullard lobby. Would you be willing to go into court as a witness and swear to what you heard?"

"Sure I would," I said.

"All right. I may have to put that little incident on Mr. Hatch before I get through with him. The truth told up was a criminal act, and you are the witness who can convict the pair of them. Of course, we'll leave Mrs. Macrae and the little girl entirely out of it. Nobody knows that they were there with us, and nobody need know."

I agreed to that, and this mention of Mrs. Sheila and Maile Ann makes me remember that I've been leaving them out pretty severely for a good long while. They weren't left out in reality—not by a jugful. In spite of all the rush and hustle, the boss had found time to get acquainted with Major Basil Kendrick and had been made at home in the transplanted Kentucky mansion in the northern suburb.

But to get back on the thing line, I wasn't around when Mr. Norcross had his "declaration of war" talk with Hatch. Mr. Norcross, being pretty sure he wasn't going to have that evening off, had sent me out to "Kendrick" with a note and a box of roses; and when I got back to the office about eight o'clock, Hatch was just going away. I met him on the stair.

The boss was sitting back in his big swing chair, smoking, when I broke in. He looked as if he'd been mixing it up good and plenty with Mr. Rufus Hatch—and enjoying it.

"We've got 'em going, Jimmie," he chuckled, and he said it without asking me how I had found Mrs. Sheila, or how she was looking, or anything. I told him I had met Mr. Hatch on the stair going down.

"He didn't say anything to you, did he?" he asked.

"Not a word."

"I had to pull that Sand Creek business on him, and I'm rather sorry," he went on. "He and his people are going to fight the new company to a finish, and he merely came up here, to tell me so—and to add that I might as well resign first as last, because, in the end, he'd get my goat. When I laughed at him he got abusive. He's an ugly beggar, Jimmie."

"That's what everybody says of him."

"It's true. He and his crowd have plenty of money—spoiled money, a good deal of it—and they stand in with every political boss and gangster in the state. There is only one way to handle such a man, and that is without gloves. I told him we had the goods on him in the matter of Mr. Chadwick's kidnapping adventure. At first he said I couldn't prove it. Then he broke out cursing and let your name slip. I hadn't mentioned you at all, and so he gave himself away. He knows who you are, and he remembered that you had overheard his talk with Henckel in the hotel lobby."

I heard what he was saying, but I didn't really see it because my head was ram jam full of a thing that was so pitiful that it had kept me swallowing hard all the way back from Major Kendrick's. It was this way. When I had jiggled the bell out at the house it was Maile Ann, who let me in and took the box of flowers and the boss' note. We sat in the dimly lighted hall and talked for a few minutes.

One thing she told me was that Mrs. Sheila had company and the name of it was Mr. Van Britt. That wasn't strictly news because I had known that Mr. Van Britt was dividing time pretty evenly with the boss in the Major Kendrick house visits. That wasn't anything to be scared up about. But my chunky little girl didn't stop at that.

"I think we can let Mr. Van Britt take care of himself," she said. "He

has known Cousin Sheila for a long time, and I guess they are only just good friends. But there is something you ought to know, Jimmie—for Mr. Norcross' sake. He has been sending lots of flowers and things, and Cousin Sheila has been taking them because—well, I guess it's just because she doesn't know how not to take them."

"Go on," I said, but my mouth had suddenly grown dry.

"Such things—flowers, you know—don't mean anything in New York, where we've been living. Men send them to their women friends just as they pass their cigar-cases around among their men friends. But I'm afraid it's different with Mr. Norcross."

"It is different," I said.

Then she told me the thing that made me swell up and want to burst. "It mustn't be different, Jimmie. Cousin Sheila's married, you know."

"I know she has been married," I corrected; and then she gave me the sure-enough knock-out.

"She is married now, and her husband is still living."

For a little while I couldn't do anything but gape like a chicken with the pin. It was simply fierce! I knew, as well as I knew anything, that the boss was gone on Mrs. Sheila; that he had fallen in love, head with the back of her neck, and then, with her pretty face and then with all of her; and that the one big reason why he had let Mr. Chadwick persuade him to stay in Portal City was the fact that he had wanted to be near her and to show her how he could make a perfectly good spoon out of the spoiled horn of the Pioneer Short Line.

When I began to get my grip back a little I was right warm under the collar.

"She oughtn't to be going around telling people she is a widow!" I blurted out.

"She doesn't," was the calm reply. "They've separated, you know—years ago—and Cousin Sheila has taken her mother's maiden name, Macrae. If we were going to live here always it would be different. But we are only visiting Cousin Basil, or I suppose we are, though we've been here now for nearly a year."

There wasn't much more to be said, and pretty soon I had staggered off with my load and gone back to the



"She Is Married Now, and Her Husband Is Still Living."

office. And this was why I couldn't get very deep into the Hatch business with Mr. Norcross when he told me what he had been obliged to do about the Sand Creek hold-up.

If he had been like other men it wouldn't have been so hard. But I had a feeling that he had gone into this love business just as he did into everything—neck or nothing—burning his bridges behind him, and having no notion of ever turning back. The boss had never been beaten. What was it going to do to him when he learned the truth about Mrs. Sheila?

On top of this came the still harder knock when I saw that it was up to me to tell him. I remembered all the stories I'd ever heard about how the most cold-blooded surgeon that ever lived wouldn't trust himself to stick a knife into a member of his own family, and I knew now, just how the surgeon felt about it.

While I was still swearing under the big load Maile Ann had dropped upon me, the night dispatcher's boy came in with a message. It was from Mr. Chadwick, and I read it with my eyes bulging out. This is what it said:

"To G. Norcross, G. M."

"Portal City."

"P. S. L. Common dropped to thirty-four today, and banks lending on short time notes for betterment fund are getting nervous. Wire from New York says bondholders are stirring and talking receivership. General opinion in financial circles leans to idea that new policy is foregone failure. Are you still sure you can make it win?"

"Chadwick."

Right on the heels of this, and before I could get my breath, in came the boy again with another telegram. It was a hot wire from President Duntun, one of a series that he had been shooting in ever since Mr. Norcross had taken hold and begun firing the cousins and nephews.

"To G. Norcross, G. M."

"Portal City. RUSII."

"See stock quotations for today. Your policy is a failure. Am advised you are now fighting Red Tower. Stop it immediately and assure Mr. Hatch that we are friendly, as we have always been. If something cannot be done to lift securities to better figure, your resignation will be in order."

"Duntun."

They say that misfortunes never come singly. Here were two new griefs hurrying themselves in over the wires all in the same quarter-hour, besides the one I had up my sleeve. But there was no use dallying. It was



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WEEK DAYS—6.50, 7.40, 8.50 A. M., then each hour to 9.50 P. M.

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## SAYS DANCING IS USEFUL

Boston Professor Declares It a Natural Instinct, Like Eating, Fighting and Mating.

Boston.—Dancing is an instinct which is very much better expressed than suppressed, said Prof. Emil Carl Wilho, head of the department of psychology at Boston university, in a serious defense of natural pleasures today. "Dancing serves a useful social end," he added. "It gives married people the opportunity to associate with persons of the opposite sex under conventional circumstances, and it helps uphold conventional society."

"Dancing is an instinct like eating, fighting and mating. There is no one who can't dance, as it is only a conditioned walking. My two-and-a-half-year-old son one-ups and fox-trots. Modern dancing is partly sensual, partly an expression of a love for rhythm and partly much-needed exercise. All of these functions are natural and therefore the appeal of dancing cannot help but be widespread. Our highly conventional society suppresses a great many natural pleasures, but dancing has not been abolished by the blue law reformers yet, and it is one of the few natural pleasures left."

"The overemphasis that is sometimes placed on dancing is the result of what psychologists know as inhibitions. Unless normal instincts get an expression or have some compensation they are apt to burst out in unusual forms."

"For instance, all women have the maternal instinct and the modern, bachelor woman, her instinct unsatisfied and repressed, compensates by taking a passionate interest in animals, or else she becomes a champion of feminism."

## GIANT CIGAR? NO, FLOWER



To all appearances, this Mexican woman is carrying a giant cigar on her head. But it is a flower which grows on a species of palm tree in Tehuantepec, Mexico. The Indians wrap it up ingeniously in a leaf of the tree and sell it.

## PRISON SURPRISE TO INDIAN

"Gee Whiz!" He Exclaimed, on Learning He Is to Stay Ten Years in Institution.

Salt Lake City.—Shaltass Begs, Indian medicine man, known on the San Juan Navajo reservation as Navajo Dick, who was recently sentenced to the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., for attacking an eleven-year-old Indian girl, apparently did not understand the meaning of his sentence until he reached the prison.

According to Marshal Nebeker, Navajo Dick, as they approached the prison office, asked him in his Indian vernacular where they were going.

"This is the prison," replied the marshal. "Don't you know that you were sentenced to serve a term of ten years here?"

Navajo Dick looked up in amazement and shouted, "Gee whiz!" the only English expression he had uttered on the entire trip.

## MULE KICKS HIS HEAD, DIES

This Jones "Bean" So Hard That It Shatters Animal's Leg—Jones Is O. K.

Huntsville, Ala.—The claim of Joseph Jones of Merriam to hospital attaches here that he had "some bean" was borne out recently.

His story that he had been kicked on the head by a mule and, as a result, the animal was lying helpless with a broken leg, was investigated and found to be true.

Jones said his way was blocked by a stray mule, and he made a threatening gesture to frighten it away. It refused to stampede, however, meeting the assault with a well-directed kick to the brow. The mule's leg was broken in two places. It was pronounced a helpless cripple and shot. Jones will recover.

## Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

## THE WRECKERS

to me to find the boss as quickly as I could and have the three-cornered surgical operation over with. I knew the telegrams wouldn't kill him—or, I thought they wouldn't. I thought they'd probably make him take a fresh struggle bold on things and be fired—if he had to be fired—fighting it out grimly on his own line. But I wasn't so sure about the Mrs. Sheila business. That was a horse of another color.

I had just reached for my hat and was getting ready to snap the electric off when I heard footsteps in the outer office. When I looked up, a stocky, hard-faced man in a derby hat and a short overcoat was standing in the doorway and scowling across at me. It was Mr. Rufus Hatch, and I had a notion that the hot end of his black cigar glared at me like a baleful red eye when he came in and sat down.

To be continued

## PHOSPHORUS FOR FERTILIZER

Method Devised by Department of Agriculture for Obtaining Material From Raw Rock.

A new method is said to have been devised by the United States Department of Agriculture for extracting phosphorus from raw rock phosphate. It is so simple and practical it may revolutionize fertilizer industry.

## Odd Japanese Custom.

From time away back it was the custom in Japan to remove one's shoes before entering a building of any sort, but the old-style shoes of Japan have been discarded for those of the occidental, and it is not so easy to remove them. The Japanese now washes his shoes before going inside a house. Tanks of water with long-handled brushes are to be seen standing outside many of the stores and dwellings of the Japanese cities.

## Russian's Peculiar Hobby.

A Russian court official, nursed a strange notion to regard to overcoats. He spent the best part of his life inventing a reversible garment of that character. When he had attained his desire he was the "happiest man in Petrograd." In winter he made a practice of entering a friend's house clad in beaver and of leaving dressed in reindeer. He boasted that he could attend a wedding and a funeral in the same garment.

## Arctic Sheep Raising.

That the arctic lands of northern Canada, where the thermometer goes down to 51 degrees below zero, offer unusual opportunities for growing sheep, cattle, Siberian alfalfa and even fruit, is the announced belief of an American agricultural expert in Popular Mechanics Magazine. He recommends the cross-breeding of Canadian and Siberian sheep to gain the hardy qualities required.

## Improving Indian Pottery.

The Hopi Indians of the Southwest have always been famous for their pottery, in the manufacture of which (though unglazed) they were skilled even in prehistoric times.

There is a considerable market for their pots, which are quickly and attractively decorated in black and colors. The United States bureau of standards is trying to help them by suggesting improved processes, and recently it has shown them how to make from cheap material a black stain much superior to the one at present used by the Indians. They have shown themselves glad enough to accept the help offered and it may be that we shall yet learn of useful suggestions to the Navajos in the line of blanket making and the production of silver ornaments.

## Fire-Proofing Cotton.

A process has been devised for treating baled cotton with a chemical compound which renders it flame and spark proof and at the same time apparently provides an inch or two of cotton in condition to aid in rapid drying without deterioration in case a bale is exposed to weather. On an average, 20,000 bales of cotton are destroyed by fire before the crop is marketed and most of this loss can be traced to flash or spark fire. Cotton stored in suitable warehouses would be evidence of a progressive step, for there is probably no crop of so great value that is treated with so little thoughtful consideration.—Scientific American.

## Records of Australian Shearing.

Shearers in Australia are paid by the number of sheep they shear, but the ranch helpers are paid by the week. Averaging everything from young wethers, which are hard to old ewes, which are easy, a good man will shear about 80 or 100 sheep a day. The actual record is 327 sheep shorn by a Queensland shearer in nine hours. And other big records have been made. But that was probably years back with the "blades," when the fleeces were five-pound and six-pound, and not nine-pound and ten-pound, as they are today.

## Fertile Soil Carried to Ocean.

The total annual rainfall upon all the land of the globe amounts to 23,847 cubic miles, according to the United States geological survey, and of this quantity, 6,524 cubic miles drains off through rivers to the sea. A cubic mile of river water weighs about 4,205,650,000 tons and carries in solution an average of about 420,000 tons of foreign matter. In all about 2,735,000,000 tons of solid matter is thus carried annually to the ocean, and a good deal of this is naturally the fertile soil washed from the fields.—Farm Life.

## Always Obliging.

Jud Tonkins says he's perfectly willing to be wrong sometimes, for the sake of not spoiling an interesting argument.

## WHERE DO SEALS GO IN WINTER?

Ancient Mystery Remains Unsolved to This Day, Says a Writer.

## HERDS ARE NOW SMALLER

Formerly the Annual Kill Was 100,000, but the Law Now Bars Wholesale Slaughter—Killing Done by Natives.

Washington.—With the growing popularity of fur coats the interest in their origin is also developing, and many an owner of a handsome sealskin coat inuocently ponders its history before reaching for the door and the phases of its production. But very few are aware of a real mystery attached to the garment which is so important to the smart woman's wardrobe—for there is indeed a mystery surrounding the seal and in all the years these animals have been put to commercial use and have been under such close observation no one has ever been able to discover where they go in winter. No one yet has been able to make a record of their hiding place, according to Gas Logic, which gives something of the history of the seal.

"In Alaska, the seals begin to appear on the islands of St. Paul and St. George about the end of April or the first of May," reads the article, "and toward the latter part of August or in the first weeks of September, they disappear as strangely and mysteriously as they came. This is one of Nature's secrets which she has kept most successfully hid from scientists as well as the prying eyes of the merely curious and inquisitive."

## Seals Desert Islands.

"Even in the days, years ago, when the seals numbered five millions or more, apparently some signal unknown to man would be given and the next day the fog-wreathed rocks would be bare, the seals having deserted the islands. With their slipping off into Bering Sea, all trace of them was lost, until their return the following spring. Then some morning they would suddenly reappear, dispersing themselves in the water or on the shore."

"When the United States bought Alaska from Russia in 1867, outsiders without any rights or privileges were in the habit of going there to kill as many seals as possible. In order to prevent what might prove the extinction of the sealing industry the United States government in 1870 stored this indiscriminate killing and leased the islands of St. Paul and St. George to the Alaska Commercial company, giving the company the right to kill 100,000 seals a year for 20 years. The islands were later leased by the government to another commercial company and the killing was cut so that it could not exceed 60,000 seals a year. In 1891 this figure was still further reduced to 15,000 a year, and since that time it has varied from 15,000 to 21,000 annually. In 1918 the United States assumed entire control of the sealing industry and it has conducted it since that time."

"In 1918 about 30,000 seals were taken for commercial use. There are now approximately 400,000 seals in Alaska and the government has taken strict measures to prevent this number from being depleted. No one not authorized by the government is allowed on the two principal seal islands except at the time of the killing, when the Aleuts or natives are permitted to go there to attend to the actual killing of the animals and the salting of their skins. The seals selected are driven slowly to shore for a mile or more, every care being taken not to alarm the rest of the herd. The process is similar to that of ambushing a company of soldiers, cutting them off completely from the rest of the regiment and disposing of them before they are missed from the lines."

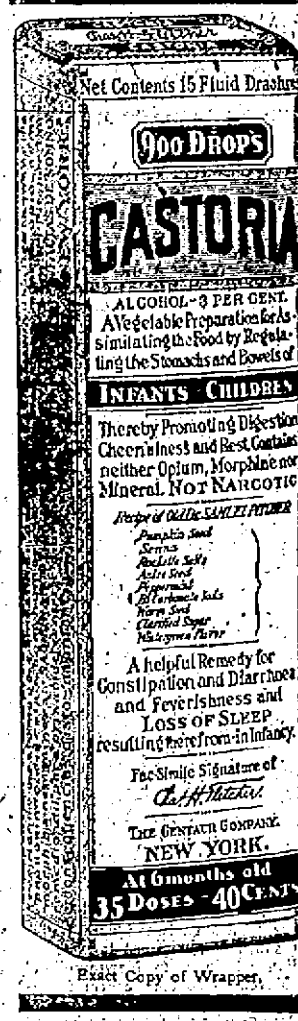
## Clubbed to Death.

"When the natives have arrived at the salting houses, near which they have driven the seals, they kill them by clubbing them on the head. After skinning them, the skins are heavily salted on the flesh side and put in piles of six, being arranged in three piles, the fleshy side of each skin against the fleshy side of another skin. Later they are rolled in packages of four and put into casks, then shipped to San Francisco, whence they are reshipped by rail to the Eastern fur centers."

"Seals weighing less than six pounds may not be killed; according to law. Experts say that the best skins come from those mammals between the ages of two and four years. For the first time this year some of the older seals—those from six to eight years—are to be killed as an experiment. The fur of these 'Wags,' as the older ones are called, is coarser and not as long and soft as that of the 'pups' or youngsters. It takes from two to four skins for a coat, depending upon its size and style. Though it is not possible to set an exact price on the value of a sealskin, it is now about \$70. Innumerable imitations of sealskins are sold, the best known being Hudson seal, which is dressed and dyed muskrat. Then there are numbers of near-seal varieties, which have such names as French, Siberian or Baltic seal, etc. All of the near-seal furs are simply dressed and dyed rabbit."

## An Ordeal.

"You seem nervous." "Yes, got to see a girl." "Ah! And have an important question to put to her. I darn say." "That's it. Want to see if she'll come and cook for mother and myself."



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and Feverishness and

LOSS OF SLEEP

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## CRUSHED BY TURKS

Invader's Heel Trod Heavily on Town of Aintab.

Americans Are Busily at Work Helping to Rebuild Once Prosperous Little City in Eastern Syria.

Clustering red-tiled roofs, white stuccoed walls, the fresh green of graceful poplars, and minarets rising here and there in slender beauty—this is the picture greeting the visitor approaching through the mountains rimming it about, the once important town of Aintab which, nestled at the foot of Mount Taurus on the eastern coast of Syria, says the Christian Science Monitor.

Aintab was not only beautiful, but prosperous in those days before the Turk invaded the land, swept it bare of its industry, scattered its people to the four corners of the earth, and deported them inland to the desert or outward to the fringe of seacoast.

Today, however, as one approaches more closely to the town, one sees that there are gaps in the rows of white stuccoed houses, that many of those picturesque red-tiled roofs are falling in, that many of the houses are empty and decaying, and that the town which looked so beautiful from afar is really a shell, an echo of that once busy, flourishing Aintab which with its 45,000 inhabitants, formed an important link in the caravan route from Constantinople; and was known far and wide for its trade in tanned leather and its great cattle market.

When the first party of Americans from the Near East relief reached Aintab after the Turkish military had swept on its devastating course, the wanderers, hearing that help was to be had, began to come straggling back. They must be fed and housed, their homes ruined, schools rebuilt for their children, and places must be provided for the little ones left homeless. Promptly the work was begun, and took on at once a twofold significance; not only did it furnish employment for the workmen, but also shelter for their families. The women found employment in weaving, and turned the wool, which is plentiful in Syria, into fabrics much needed by those who had lost all their possessions, including clothing. Some of them wove rugs, and a ready market was found for them, often among the American relief workers.

## Pointer for the Housewife.

The woman who reduces herself to a frazzle and her family to nervous wrecks does it by trying to do each separate piece of work to perfection. We all like a perfectly appointed household, but it is vastly more important that a home should be comfortable, where the family likes to gather, than that no grain of dust should ever be seen. Housework, done right, is more healthful than almost any other work. Making beds is an excellent exercise for a sluggish liver, but don't forget that a tired housewife may be rested and refreshed by a brisk walk in the fresh air. Fatigue is often caused from bad air, and with the lungs filled with pure air the body is able to throw off the poisons.

Pick out the important things to be done daily and do them, reserving time and strength for these things. The important thing is meals. They mean more to the family than anything else, as they are the fuel which keeps you going.—Exchange.

## Oil Prospects in Australia.

Analyses of petroleum gas at Roma, Queensland, have been made which show it to be considerably richer than the gas from most petroleum wells. Using American standards of pressure and temperature in absorption tests, it is estimated that the Roma gas will yield 2 plants of petrol per 1,000 cubic feet. The mines department has decided to continue boring below the gas strata, in the belief that oil will be found. Difficulty in obtaining casing is delaying further boring at Marburg, Queensland. The bore is now over 400 feet down, penetrating sandstones and shales which contain productive coal measures. While tests of a sample of the sludge from the bottom of the bore reveal a small percentage of oil.

## School for Customers.

Once a week an Ohio department store conducts what it calls a "buying school." The public is invited to attend this school, which is conducted by experienced salesmen who talk on a variety of subjects interesting to shoppers—such, for instance, as methods of testing different kinds of materials for quality, strength, and so on. Every once in a while the management arranges to have representatives from different concerns come to the school and lecture.—System.

## MUCH IS TOLD BY PROVERBS

Household Sayings Throw Light on Characteristics of Social Groups Where They Emerge.

It is a commonplace to say that a nation's moral code is revealed in its proverbs; but it is less widely recognized that proverbial sayings throw light also upon the long-standing economic structure of a social group. A proverb is not an individual observation; it condenses the experience of a class, a sex, a caste. A large number record the accumulated experience of the small peasant proprietor, his ceaseless labor and petty saving and screwing. While the sheep bleats he loses a mouthful.

The economies of married life are often tersely laid bare. "A wooden mother is better than a golden father" (Shropshire) must be taken from the outlook of a wife who would be summoned up in a national census as "home worker." "A rolling stone gathers no moss" says the wisdom of the staid British countryman, diligently minding the best of his land by long and careful husbandry. "By going and coming the bird builds its nest" is the opposite point of view held by a Negro trader, traveling backward and forward through the African forest.

## Barbers are round and in away.

A trip to the ground is guide to hair.

expresses the land-hunger of a Scotsman of the old school, mistrusting "investments" which he cannot see and handle.

Here is a trio from Norway: "A large stock needs much pasture." "A cow will not hear that the hay is dwindling away." "You cannot climb a mountain by a level road." Do they not sum up certain aspects of the little farm perched up amid scanty mountain pastures?

Factory life, a modern growth everywhere, has not yet left its mark upon the proverbial lore of any country because it has not yet been fully assimilated as a mode of self-expression. The proverb is everywhere a spontaneous growth, for "shoes alone know if 'locking' has hole," as they say in Jamaica.

## Burying the Hatchet.

To bury the hatchet means to let bygones be bygones. The phrase originated among the North American Indians, who were commanded by the "Great Spirit" when they smoked their calumet or peace pipe, to bury their hatchets, scalping knives, and war clubs in the ground, so that all hostile thoughts might disappear. It was well-known that the presence of war weapons leads to war at times.

## Plants in Bedroom.

Do not have flowers or plants in the bedroom, particularly overnight. Poisonous gas is evolved from the colored parts of flowers both by night and day, and from the green parts in addition at night. It is pleasant to have flowers in a guestroom, but for the reason just set forth they should not remain in the sleeping chamber. The way to get around the difficulty is by the use of a window box.

## Sultana Orders Dazzling Gown.

Paris.—Like a glittering golden beetle, holding itself gracefully to the lines of the figure and ending in a dazzling court train, an evening gown of remarkable design has just been made for Sultana Menelik of Egypt by Captain Molyneux, the English dress designer in Paris.

The dress, which is cut very low front and back, hangs from the shoulders by gold cord and is made of shimmering sequins. The materials cost \$2,000.

## Pay Dirt.

"There must be gold and copper, even for diamonds. But I can't seem to strike pay dirt." "Why don't you try farming?"

## Degrees and Rank.

The two degrees, D. D. and LL. D., are quite different. The first is doctor of divinity, that is, a person learned in those subjects that form the education of a divine or theologian. The second, LL. D., is doctor of laws, the two L's being the plural form where initials are used. This degree is, or should be conferred upon those deeply learned in the subjects that make up higher education and culture—in languages, literature, science and philosophy. The former degree is only conferred upon ministers of religion, the latter upon both ministers and laymen. The ranks in the British peerage, ascending, are: Baron, viscount, earl, marquis, duke. Ex officio, a Latin term, from office, that is by virtue of his office, means that by reason of a person holding a certain office he also holds certain other offices or performs certain other functions. For example, the rector of a parish is ex officio, that is because he is rector, chairman of a meeting of the vestry, or congregation.—Montreal Herald.

## People of the World.

The total population of the earth is 1,639,000,000, according to the latest edition of the Gotha Hofkalendar. The 1918 estimate was 1,649,000,000. The eastern hemisphere, including Europe, Africa, Asia and Australia, has 1,494,000,000 people, while the Western hemisphere—the Americas—has a population of 205,000,000.

The average density of population of the earth is 28.5 per square mile, while Australia is most sparsely settled—2.45 people per square mile. In North America the average population per square mile is 15.

The greatest uncertainty exists as to the population of Persia, Abyssinia and the Congo, estimates differing from 4,000,000 to 9,000,000, 8,000,000 to 12,000,000 and from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 respectively, so that the total difference between the lowest and highest estimates is 14,000,000. That difference is insignificant compared with a total population of nearly 1,700,000,000.

## Love.

A Philadelphia editor was talking about Anatole France, the famous French novelist whose serious illness is reported.

"Anatole France," he said, "is a cynic, a graceful and profound cynic. I once heard him make a cynical speech about love."



**The Mercury.**  
PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.  
Office Telephone 181  
Home Telephone 1010

**Saturday, March 19, 1921**

The new Congress will doubtless speedily pass the bill to prevent the United States from becoming the dumping ground for the products of European pauper labor. Such action cannot be taken too quickly.

Evidences are multiplying daily that at last we have a strong man for President, every inch an American, and that he is being backed up by a strong set of advisors in his Cabinet, such as we have not had before in eight years.

The ex-Kaiser of Germany says that he tried for thirty years to maintain peace in Europe, but that he was foiled by the perfidious machinations of Great Britain, France and Russia. The ex-Monarch of Germany is still a pretty good romancer.

With the strikes of railroad employees against the reduction of war time wages and the strikes of the merchants and shippers against paying higher freight rates, and the public generally against higher railroad fares, the railroads of the country can literally be said to be ground between the upper and the lower millstones.

Any private corporation would go into bankruptcy if its affairs were conducted like those of the State of New York, according to the report of the committee on State Government reorganization. Reckon New York is not the only State or municipality that is in the same condition. There is not a city in the land that probably could not be governed for half its present outlay were it a private corporation.

They are at their favorite pastime of lynching negroes in the South. A mob of fifty took a negro from a jail in Kentucky a few days ago and hanged him to a tree some two miles from the city. The authorities made no attempt to stop the mad action of the mob. A similar hanging took place in a Florida town this week and no attempt was made to punish the perpetrators of the crime. A colored man most anywhere in the South does not need to be convicted of crime; only accused, before the mob deals with him.

Providence is anxious to have the bill now before the General Assembly extending the time when the Grand Trunk can complete their long talked of road into that city, for two years, become a law. There can be no harm in passing the measure, though from the present outlook there is not much prospect of railroad building of any kind during the next two years. People with money to invest can find more profitable uses for it than putting it into new railroads, hampered as they are on all sides at present.

With the Pennsylvania railroad stock selling at 55, New York Central at 65, Southern Pacific at 70, and poor old New York, New Haven and Hartford at 16, there would seem to be something wrong somewhere with railroad stocks. All the above, except the New Haven, have long been dividend payers and the New Haven road up to a few years ago, was considered the surest dividend payer of them all, with stock selling as high as \$275. It is doubtful if any of the above roads will continue to pay dividends much longer unless there is radical change in the management and control of the roads, as well as in the Government's attitude toward them.

The General Assembly has now finished the eleventh week of its session and no legislation of importance has as yet been enacted. The annual appropriation bill, which in former years, was passed on the second or third week of the session, is still in the hands of the House Finance committee. Many other measures of more or less importance are still slumbering quietly in some committee's tender possession. But sixteen days more remain in which the members can draw their little stipend of \$5.00 per diem and daily mileage. Ex-Governor Gartin, now a Senator from Cumberland, is doing his best to keep that body busy; as the numerous bills he has put in will testify. His latest bill is a demand that the question shall be submitted to the people next November: "Shall there be a Convention to revise, alter or amend the Constitution of State?" The ex-Governor asked that this bill go to the committee on Public Health, though what connection public health had to do with the Constitution of the State, no one but the versatile ex-Governor seems to know. The bill finally went to the Committee on Special Legislation, where it will probably slumber for the rest of the session.

**A WORLD BOARD OF TRADE.**

A good idea as to the proper function of a league or association of nations, can be had by considering it as a kind of world Chamber of Commerce.

A Chamber of Commerce does not undertake to dictate the conduct of any private business. A merchant or manufacturer who joins such an organization, retains the right to run his own business as he sees fit. Otherwise he would not join the Chamber of Commerce.

The league of nations covenant failed to appeal to this country, because, rightly or wrongly, people believed that as constituted it would have the rights of control over this country.

If no general association of nations is formed, the world will be in the position of a city that has no business men's organization. A world court, if such a tribunal is established, cannot perform the work of a chamber of commerce.

There needs to be in a community some association whose work it is to harmonize conflicting interests, and plan programs of cooperative action. Cities that have no such organization are torn with factions, and the lack of general cooperation keeps them stationary.

The world needs that kind of association. It should not undertake to govern its members. Its function should be to harmonize differences and to plan methods of cooperation. Like a board of trade, it needs to have regular meetings, and to have established bureaus that shall carry on continuous work where the same is needed. It can accomplish a great step in world progress, just as a good chamber of commerce accomplishes wonders in promoting the development of a city.

It can do a great deal to secure world peace; first, by getting the nations in the habit of working cooperatively; second, by suggesting measures of joint action against nations that threaten war.

**NO MONOPOLY OF PROPAGANDA**

The Russian bolsheviks are masters of propaganda. They send their emissaries all over the world, and with great cleverness get the ear of masses of people in all lands. They incite outbreaks of violence in many countries, and much discontent in the United States.

Why should the dreamers and visionaries be permitted to have a monopoly of the propaganda business?

Why don't the people who have sound common sense make more effort to communicate their point of view? If soap box orators get up and speak a lot of half truths and advocate ideas contrary to all human experience, some one ought to answer that talk. If it is allowed to pass unnoticed as unimportant, it is going to have its influence on people who are not acquainted with facts and have no business experience.

Anyone who helps answer this world-wide propaganda of destruction performs a public service, and assists in clearing the way for genuine measures of reform.

President Harding is meeting the popular favor generally. He has been in frequent and constant consultation with the Senate, as well as with the strong men of his Cabinet. He has likewise called our able Vice President into consultation, a thing never done before by any President. He has thrown open to the public the White House and grounds, which have been closed for the past eight years. All these acts are meeting with popular favor. In short, there is no longer that exclusive, arbitrary one-man power at the head of the Government that has predominated during the whole of the Wilson Administration.

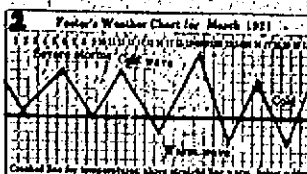
Why the red oak should have been selected as Rhode Island's contribution to Los Angeles' grove of trees from every State in the Union, it is hard to say. It may, however, be characteristic of the people of the State from the fact that it is a difficult tree to kill, and the sap will flow through its veins long after it has been prepared for firewood.

A receivership for the New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. has been advised by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts. The counsel for this concern, Edgar J. Rich, says, "I doubt if anything can save the New Haven from a receivership and it will probably be a good thing for the Company if it comes soon."

The various issues of the Government Liberty bonds are still selling in the eighties, though bearing 4, 4 1/2, 4 3/4 per cent. interest on the par. It is to be hoped that the wise management of the new administration will soon put Uncle Sam's I. O. U.'s up to par, at least.

Most of the railroads of the country as well as a large number of the big manufacturing concerns, are preparing for a wage cut for its employees at an early date.

The new Congress will be called to meet on April 11th. President Harding has so decided.



**WEATHER BULLETIN**

Washington, D. C., Mar. 12, 1921.

Near March 25 a warm wave will cover the northern Rockies in Alaska and western Canada, including the Pacific slope and plains sections. At that time it will be moving south but, as it must make a half circle around the magnetic north pole, it will begin to turn eastward near the international boundary, crossing meridian 99 near March 27. These warm waves are always in the southeast quadrant, or quarter, of a low, or storm center, and of course the principal storm features move in harmony, similar to a great army. These features are high, low, wind, rain, snow, cooler, warmer, high temperatures, low temperatures, warm wave, cold wave, clouding, clearing. I hope that leaders in each locality will study weatherology beginning with these bulletins. Many people are interested in weatherology than in any other subject, and these bulletins give more information in a small space than can be found elsewhere.

The average path of these storm features will continue to be near that of the past four months till about middle of April. Evaporation of moisture will be moved to another part of the Atlantic about that time, and that, more than any other cause, controls the storm paths and locates the precipitation. This warm wave and the storm center to which it belongs will pass eastward across continent south of the great lakes from meridian 99 to near Newfoundland from March 27 to 30. Storm forces will not be great; precipitation about the average of past four months and similarly located. Next bulletin will give some important information about April weather.

From March 12 to April 12 I expect an increase of precipitation in most of the eastern section and near the Gulf of Mexico. Central America and the West India Islands will get an excess of rain, but that should make sugar cheaper. Very severe storms are expected during the week centering on March 12. Severe storms were also predicted for week centering on March 5. April's greatest storm will be during the week centering on the 22d.

**Wealth and Happiness.**

"A man who says wealth doesn't bring happiness," said Jim Tinkles, "never saw a small boy who found a quarter in the street just as he was passing a candy store."—Washington Evening Star.

**"Safety First" Better-Known.**

Today "safety first" is one of the most common expressions in the English language. Every one knows what it means and the principles it stands for.

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Just Another Kiss—W  
Ah There—Fox Trot
- A2883—\$1.00  
Mohammed—Fox Trot  
Afghanistan—Fox Trot
- A2895—\$1.00  
Bo-La-Bo—Fox Trot  
Venetian Moon—Fox Trot
- A2908—\$1.00  
Kid from Madrid—Al Jolson  
C-U-B-A—Kaufman

We ship Records all over the country.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

**Weekly Calendar MARCH, 1921**

STANDARD TIME.											
	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed
19 Mar	5 41	5 45	5 49	5 53	5 57	6 01	6 05	6 09	6 13	6 17	6 21
20 Mar	5 45	5 49	5 53	5 57	6 01	6 05	6 09	6 13	6 17	6 21	6 25
21 Mar	5 49	5 53	5 57	6 01	6 05	6 09	6 13	6 17	6 21	6 25	6 29
22 Mar	5 53	5 57	6 01	6 05	6 09	6 13	6 17	6 21	6 25	6 29	6 33
23 Mar	5 57	6 01	6 05	6 09	6 13	6 17	6 21	6 25	6 29	6 33	6 37
24 Mar	6 01	6 05	6 09	6 13	6 17	6 21	6 25	6 29	6 33	6 37	6 41
25 Mar	6 05	6 09	6 13	6 17	6 21	6 25	6 29	6 33	6 37	6 41	6 45
26 Mar	6 09	6 13	6 17	6 21	6 25	6 29	6 33	6 37	6 41	6 45	6 49
27 Mar	6 13	6 17	6 21	6 25	6 29	6 33	6 37	6 41	6 45	6 49	6 53
28 Mar	6 17	6 21	6 25	6 29	6 33	6 37	6 41	6 45	6 49	6 53	6 57
29 Mar	6 21	6 25	6 29	6 33	6 37	6 41	6 45	6 49	6 53	6 57	7 01
30 Mar	6 25	6 29	6 33	6 37	6 41	6 45	6 49	6 53	6 57	7 01	7 05
31 Mar	6 29	6 33	6 37	6 41	6 45	6 49	6 53	6 57	7 01	7 05	7 09

Last quarter, Mar. 1st, 9:04 morning.  
New Moon, Mar. 3rd, 1:10 evening.  
1st quarter, Mar. 16th, 10:50 evening.  
Full Moon, Mar. 23d, 1:20 evening.  
Last quarter, Mar. 31st, 4:14 morning.

**Deaths.**

In this city, 12th inst., Catherine, wife of Martin Leeson.  
In this city, 11th inst., Mary Estelle, daughter of the late Edward and Ellen Mon.  
Entered into rest, in this city, 14th inst., Ann Agnes, widow of James A. Austin, and daughter of the late William and Ann D. Alger, aged 86 years and 1 month.  
In this city, 14th inst., Augusta, wife of John Matson.  
In this city, 15th inst., Timothy Francis, son of the late Jeremiah and Mary Leary.  
In this city, 15th inst., Joseph, infant son of Frank and Virginia Cuzzo.  
In this city, 15th inst., Evert Hoff, in his 31st year.  
In this city, 15th inst., Paul Timothy Murphy, aged 3 years.  
In Jameson, 14th inst., Charles V. Cottrell, son of the late Michael and Catherine Wallace Cottrell, in his 27th year.  
In Fall River, 15th inst., Ruth (Stone), wife of Frederick S. Sharples, in his 31st year.  
In St. Vincent's Hospital, New York March 17, James Coughlan, son of James and the late Mary Coughlan, in his 31st year.

**BLOCK ISLAND**

(From our regular correspondent.)

The Editor is obliged to apologize for the large amount of space consumed by our Block Island correspondent in this issue, but what could a poor editor do when he found the following heart rendering appeal tucked into the envelope from the Island: "These articles" forwarded to me with request to publish. Hope you can find space. If they do not appear I get mine. You understand!"

\*We decline to specify which articles.—Ed.

**Special Services Mark Burning of Mortgages**

Two mortgages, aggregating a sum of \$1500, went up in smoke last Tuesday evening at the Center Primitive Methodist Church before a congregation that completely taxed the seating capacity of the large auditorium. The affair was one of great rejoicing and the spirit of the occasion was manifest from the opening hymn. For fourteen years, since its organization, the little church has struggled untiringly in an endeavor to ek out an existence and afford the community a place of worship, and at last the fruits of its labors have been realized, the harvest has been gathered and inasmuch as the material harvest has prospered let us hope that the spiritual harvest will not only equal but surpass our fondest expectations.

A few weeks ago Rev. Alice Haire, the pastor, informed her congregation that she was about to launch a campaign to wipe out the church indebtedness, principally, two mortgages amounting to \$1500. "This," she said, "she desired to accomplish before the 17th of March," when the interest again came due. At the time the statement took the wind out of everybody's sails and for a few minutes all were becalmed; but the good general, "Sister Alice," and her faithful cohorts soon dispelled all doubts that might have been entertained and Victory was ever in sight.

As announced, the following sums were raised: Primary class, Misses Beckwith and Tory teacher, \$87; Boys' class, Mrs. William C. Allen teacher, \$100.25; Girls' class, Mrs. Ella Lockwood teacher, \$150; Bible class, Rev. Alice Haire teacher, \$127; Ladies' Aid Society, \$150. Over \$600 was donated in secret and other sums were contributed by members and friends, in all a total debt (including mortgages, interest, insurance, etc.) of \$2100 was raised.

During the evening letters were read from former pastors, who expressed regret at not being able to be present on such a memorable occasion. However, Rev. Joseph Gorton of Fall River and a former pastor of this church, was present and preached the sermon, taking for his topic "Concentration."

Deacon Wm. Burl Sharp, one of the Fathers of the church, gave a brief history of the organization and read a list of the charter members.

Prior to the sermon, Rev. Sister Alice spoke at length upon the success of the campaign and paid a glowing tribute to Sunday School, Ladies' Aid and teachers. She requested Deacons Sharp and Wilfred Mott to come forward and while the latter held the tray containing the two mortgages, the former touched off the match while the congregation united in singing "Praise God from Whom all Blessings Flow."

Among those who spoke during this service were Henry Littlefield and Harry Jacobson. Mrs. Wm. C. Allen responded to a call, and in concluding requested Sister Alice to descend from the pulpit and in behalf of the church and friends, she presented her with a gold wrist watch. Sister Alice, though visibly affected, responded and thanked all for their hearty cooperation during the past year.

As read, the charter members of the church are as follows: William B. Sharp, Mrs. Alma Sharp, Mrs. Annie Littlefield, Silas W. Mott, Mrs. Mary L. Mott, Mrs. W. C. Allen, Mrs. Annie Conley, Winfield Conley, Capt. Samuel Littlefield, Mrs. Marion Littlefield, Miss Bertha Ball, Miss Rhode Sprague, Leonard Mitchell and Dora Mitchell.

**Surprise Party**

Last Friday night several friends of Mrs. Morris L. Negus paid her a surprise visit at her home on Connecticut avenue. The occasion was in honor of Mrs. Negus' 59th birthday. It was also the birthday of her niece, Miss Myrtis Littlefield. Both were the recipients of many gifts. Those present included two sisters of Mrs. Negus, Mrs. Armenia Rose and Mrs. William Littlefield, Mr. William Littlefield, Miss Myrtis Littlefield, Mrs. Eli Sprague, Thomas Littlefield, Miss Gertrude Mott, Mr. and Mrs. William Dodge, Mrs. Hiram F. Willis and Mrs. Alvin Payne of New Bedford.

**Penny Social and Entertainment**

The young ladies comprising Mrs. Ella Lockwood's Sunday School class, held a penny social followed by an entertainment last Monday night at the Center Church. The admission fee was one cent for each year of the attending person's age. The following program was presented: Piano solo. Miss Loranie Sprague. Vocal Selection—"A Cottage in God's Garden" Miss Marion Penner. Recitation—"Helpers."

Mrs. Ella Lockwood  
Diano solo Mrs. Alma Sharp  
Recitation—"Sweet Sixteen"  
Mrs. Louise Sheffield  
Address Rev. Joseph Gorton of Fall River

Remarks—Mrs. Joseph Gorton  
Singing—"All Hail the Power of Jesus"

After the completion of the formal exercises, refreshments were served and various games were indulged in by the young people.

**Black Cake Party**

On Tuesday evening the members of the Black Cake Club were entertained by Mrs. H. F. Willis at her home on High street in honor of Mrs. Alvin Payne of New Bedford, Mass. Every member of the club was present and responded to their name at the roll call with an appropriate toast. During the evening vocal selections were rendered by Mrs. Morris Negus and an original poem, "Parewell to the B. C. P. of 1921," was recited

by Mrs. Payne.

H. F. Willis and Mrs. Negus entertained with a humorous dancing skit, and L. B. Mott and Mrs. Payne rendered several vocal duets.

Special guests for the evening were Mrs. Howard Mott and Orrin Spencer of Providence, and Frank Mott, who has just returned from Washington, N. J., where he has spent the past winter.

**To Hold Sale and Supper**

The Free Will Willing Workers of the West Side Church will give an oyster supper at the Hill Crest at 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening, March 23d. The supper will be preceded by a sale of fancy articles, ice cream, etc., commencing at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. A large delegation from the Harbor and Center are making preparations to attend.

**O. U. A. M. Hold Social and Supper**

The second of a series of socials and suppers was given by Mohegan Council, O.U.A.M., last Tuesday night in Mohegan Hall. The attendance was very large and all enjoyed the evening until a late hour. Two Lucky Number waltzes featured the dance program; the first being taken by Geo. Mitchell and Mrs. Geo. Jaicen. The second was won by Bill Hewitt and Miss Martha Heinz.

**School Notes**

Mrs. C. W. Rose, teacher at the Gully School, announces the following as having perfect attendance for the past month: Madeline Thomas, Teresa Allen, Edith Dodge, Isabella Steadman, Harriet Conley, Edward Conley, Justin Thomas, Jr., Harry Rose, Jr., Osborn Hull, Enoch Steadman, Estelle McLaren. Each month the names of those having perfect attendance records will be published in the Mercury.

Wednesday evening there was a delightful birthday party at the home of Mrs. Leonard Lockwood, cards being played and dancing enjoyed until morning (2:30). Lunch was served in the dining room, tea being poured by the hostess and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Howard C. Mott. The party comprised Mr. Orrin E. Spencer, Mr. Freeman Mott, Jr., and Mrs. Howard C. Mott from Providence, Mr. and Mrs. Millard Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Mitchell, Frank Mott, Gertrude Mott, Chester Mott, Minerva Allen, Tange Bill Mitchell, Mae Allen, Webb Clark, Mary Sheffield, Arlo Littlefield, Marion Mott, J. Eugene Littlefield, Myrtle Mitchell, Elsie Ball, Edward Grimes, Millard Mitchell and J. Eugene Littlefield, Jr., were the musicians. The hostess had a new box of Mary Garden, of which the ladies used very frequently, not forgetting Frank Mott, and Webb Clark, as they also showed they had seen Mary in the Garden.

**Back from Mexico**

Christopher Champlin, who has been in Mexico the past six months representing the United States Rubber Co., returned to the Island last Monday for a stay of a week or ten days. Mr. Champlin will return to Mexico in a short time.

The Sunshine Club met at the home of Mrs. Andrew V. Willis last Tuesday afternoon. Among those present were Mrs. Grace McLaren, Mrs. Gertrude Dodge, Mrs. Daisy Willis, and Mrs. Addie May Dodge. Refreshments were served by the hostess.

Mrs. Leonard A. Tabbutt was the guest of Mrs. Andrew V. Willis the past week.

Mrs. Carrie E. Spencer, Mrs. Howard C. Mott and Mrs. Leonard Lockwood were guests of Mrs. Freeman Mott at Turnip farm on Friday, Mrs. Mott having just returned from the Newport Hospital after a serious operation.

Mr. Freeman Mott, Jr., is guest of his parents for a month.

Dr. Chas. F. Perry has returned to the Island after spending the winter in Florida.

Capt. Darius B. Dodge left Monday for a month's sojourn in Florida.

Charles Munroe of Newport is visiting friends on the Island.

Freeman Mott of Providence is enjoying a few weeks' stay with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Mott, at the West Side.

Miss Kathryn Payne of East Providence, daughter of the late C. Elmer Payne, is visiting friends on the Island.

Miss Dorothy King is visiting friends in Newport.

**Tax Books**

The 1920 tax books have arrived and can be procured at the Island Drug Store.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

The general opinion seems to be that Senator Arthur A. Sherman's bill to prevent daylight saving by cities and towns in Rhode Island will be reported out by the Senate committee on Special Legislation, and it may pass the Senate, but it is doubtful if it can pass the House.

The annual appropriation bill has made its appearance in the House, calling for largely increased funds, and will doubtless pass about as presented.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard H. Barker have returned from a trip to Florida.

**"Salt River."**

"Salt river," as commonly used, refers to an imaginary river up which defeated politicians and political parties are supposed to be sent to oblivion. The phrase "to row up Salt river" had its origin in a small stream of that name in Kentucky, the passage of which is made difficult and laborious by its tortuous course and abundance of shallows and bars.

**"Palmy Days."**

The origin of the phrase, "palmy days," arises from a custom of the ancient Romans. A victorious gladiator received a palm branch as a symbolic reward for his brave deeds.—Brooklyn Eagle.

**PORTSMOUTH.**

(From our regular correspondent.)

**Town Council**

All the members were present on Monday for the regular meeting of the town council and probate court. The petition of Marcus M. Wilcox for a peddler's license was granted. Fee \$5.

The petitions of Fred W. Jackson and of Fred Horman for victualler's licenses were granted; fees each, \$5. John W. Marshall was given permission to move a certain building from Turpinke avenue to his premises on East Main Road.

Statements of damage done by dogs to hens belonging to Manuel de Medeiros of Portsmouth, amounting to \$40.30, to hens belonging to Edward Hubbard of Middletown, and to hens belonging to Eliza M. Peckham, also of Middletown, amounting to \$48.10, were ordered paid according to law.

Acting as a board of health, Dr. Seth DeBlas was given authority to fumigate the houses of his own patients.

Arthur A. Sherman was appointed a special constable.

The town treasurer was authorized to hire not to exceed \$10,000 and give the town's note therefor.

The clerk was directed to communicate with the clerk of the school committee in regard to securing from the State a portion of the expense of medical examinations of the schools.

It was voted to equalize the mileage in the highway districts, as it was learned that District No. 2 had a greater mileage than the others. It was decided that the mileage could be equalized as follows: Union street from East Main road to Middle road, Middle road to Stub Toe lane and McCornie lane are added to District No. 1. West Main road to Bradford avenue, Hedley street, Middle road to Stub Toe lane and Stub Toe lane added to District No. 4. Sprague street and Boyd lane at Bristol Ferry added to District No. 3. District No. 2 comprises West Main Road from Union street to Bradford avenue, Bradford avenue, Mill lane, Union street and Gypsum lane.

The bill of the Quaker Hill garage was ordered paid from the Highway appropriation.

Compensation for labor on the highways was fixed as follows: Double team and man \$7 per day; one man \$3.50; surveyor \$4.00.

A number of bills were received and ordered paid.

In the probate court the petition of Robert Place to be appointed administrator of the estate in Rhode Island of Elizabeth Alice Place, was allowed. Bond was fixed in the sum of \$2000, with Ernest Place as surety. Robert E. Burrell was appointed appraiser.

The petition of Joseph De Costa for the adoption, with the change of name, of Agnes Margaret, was allowed.

The petition of Frederick U. Tallman to be appointed administrator of the estate of Letitia T. Freeborn was allowed. Bond in the sum of \$1000 was required, with George R. Hicks as surety. Frank C. Cory was appointed appraiser.

The petition of Annie L. Hall, guardian, for leave to sell ward's interest in certain real estate was referred to April 11.

The disallowance of certain claims against the estate of John T. Gardner was received and ordered recorded.

The executors of the will of John T. Gardner asked permission to compromise the claim of appeal against the probate of the will and also requested to pay a certain claim. Both were allowed.

A miscellaneous shower was given at the home of Mrs. Eunice A. Greene by the Friends' Sunday School for Miss Edna Norbury recently. The decorations were ten roses and orange blossoms. Miss Norbury was presented with a large basket trimmed with pink crepe paper, filled with gifts of linen, silverware, kitchen utensils, etc. After opening them Miss Norbury made a pretty little speech. Refreshments were served and later the groom-elect, Mr. Joel Wood, gave some original violin selections.

Mrs. Alonzo E. Borden has been spending a week in Providence with friends.

A pretty but quiet wedding took place recently at the parsonage of the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal church, when Miss Edna Norbury of this town was united in marriage with Mr. Joel Wood of Glasgow, Kentucky. Miss Norbury is the daughter of Mr. Levi Norbury. Rev. William H. Allen, who performed the ceremony, also married Miss Norbury's parents about 25 years ago, when he was pastor of the Middletown Methodist Episcopal church. The duties of the best man were performed by Mr. Clifton Boyd and Mrs. Boyd acted as matron of honor.

The Portsmouth Men's Club played basketball game last Saturday evening at the town hall with the Weetamoe Athletic Club of Tiverton, in which the score was 38-18 in favor of the Portsmouth Men's Club. About 125 persons witnessed the game. Another game between the Mysterious Five of Newport and the Portsmouth team, in which the score was 19-24 in favor of the Mysterious Five.

The Girl Scouts basketball team played the Tiverton Bluebirds on Tuesday evening. The score was 15-10 in favor

## MRS. ROY C. ANDREWS

Wife of Explorer Will Andrews  
Company Him on Next Trip



A new portrait of Mrs. Roy C. Andrews, wife of the famous explorer, is shown here. She will accompany him on his official photographic tour of the Asiatic expedition of the American Museum of Natural History.

## OBREGON REFUSES TO BOW TO U. S. TERMS

Mexico's Defiant Attitude Brings Crisis Near and Worries President Harding.

Washington.—President Obregon of Mexico has assumed a defiant attitude toward the United States, with the result that relations between the two countries are approaching a crisis. Obregon's stand is made known in formal advice which he has conveyed to this government, that Mexico will not agree to the conditions of recognition laid down by the Wilson administration in the closing days of his career, particularly the condition which related to Article XXVII of the Mexican constitution, which is aimed at the destruction of American oil concessions and property holdings. Secretary of State Coby's note in referring to Article XXVII, insisted that Mexico must make it clear that this provision "is not and must not be interpreted as retroactive or violative of valid property rights."

It is accepted here by authorities on Mexican affairs that the United States will never recognize Mexico so long as the objectionable provisions remain in the Mexican constitution.

President Harding has realized from the time he was first nominated that Mexico offers one of the most serious problems that the new administration would have to confront, and he has made it clear that he will deal with it firmly. He has been giving the subject careful thought from the time that he was elected and has been especially attentive to it since his inauguration.

As an example of this interest he conferred with E. B. Scooby of Texas and Nelson O'Shaughnessy, who was charged with affairs in Mexico City during the ambassadorship of Henry Lane Wilson.

## WORLD NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

**THE HAGUE.**—Holland has recognized the governments of Estonia and Latvia.

**GENEVA.**—Anti-Bolshevik risings in the Ukraine are assuming vast proportions and developing into a general south Russian revolution.

**TOLEDO.**—Postal inspectors announced the recovery of \$200,000 worth of the loot in the million dollar Toledo post office robbery in February.

**LONDON.**—Poland's share in the gold of the Russian State Bank has been fixed at 30,000,000 rubles by the treaty between the soviet representatives and Poland.

**LONDON.**—Leon Tretzky, the Russian soviet war minister, according to advices received here, has decided to blockade Kronstadt, despite the fact that this will entail great suffering to the 8,000 women and children in the town.

**PITTSBURGH.**—First National Bank of Beaver, Pa., has been closed by order of the directors and payments suspended. Frederick Wilson, vice president, said an examination of the bank books shows irregularities and that the bank was closed for the purpose of an investigation in order to protect the stockholders.

**CHICAGO.**—Plans for a farmers' national sales agency for the handling of their grain will be laid before farmers in all the principal grain growing states this month in a series of meetings.

**JERSEY CITY.**—A large part of what remained of Camp Merritt, N. J., principal embarkation camp for the American Expeditionary Force during the war and principal debarkation camp after it, was burned by a spectacular fire. The greater part of the hospital section of the camp, about fifty buildings, was destroyed. No lives were reported lost.

Berkeley Divinity school of the Protestant Episcopal church will remain in Middleton, Conn., according to an announcement by Dean William P. Ladd. The decision was reached at a meeting of the trustees, who had under consideration the question of moving the school elsewhere.

## THREE WILL GUIDE FOREIGN POLICIES

Harding, Hughes and Lodge to Work in Conjunction With the Senate.

### AID FROM ELIHU ROOT

Allied Nations Still in Dark Over Course to Be Pursued in America. Ambassadors at Washington to Figure More in Affairs.

Washington.—The allied nations are being kept in complete suspense regarding the nature of the foreign policy of the new administration according to information coming from diplomatic sources.

The Harding administration is not disclosing its hand and probably will not do so until it has completely formulated the policy it will pursue. Meantime efforts of foreign diplomats are being centered on the task of keeping their governments advised of what is going on in the minds of President Harding, Secretary of State Hughes and Chairman Lodge of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, all of whom are working in complete harmony.

Up to this time the most astute diplomats have been unable to break down the barrier of reserve which the administration is maintaining.

This attitude is natural. European affairs are in a mobile state, bringing about new situations daily and threatening still newer ones. The American policy will be predicated on whatever degree of stability will result or upon the conclusion that no stability can result until America has readjusted her relations with Europe.

Meantime the leaders of administration thought on foreign affairs are formulating their policy so that when the time comes there will be something concrete to offer.

As the situation simmers two important facts are beginning to stand out; one is that a compromise will take the lead in directing America's foreign policy, consisting of President Harding, Secretary of State Hughes, and Senator Lodge. Under this administration of co-operation there will be no attempt to outdistance or ignore the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The senate will be recognized fully and completely as a co-ordinate treaty making power, and since it is to pass on any treaties negotiated, it will be associated in the negotiations with the President.

Senator Lodge already has conferred several times with the President, seeing the Executive as often perhaps as the secretary of state. Other thinkers and authorities on foreign policies will be called upon to advise with the administration leaders, but the initiation and direction of the negotiations will rest with the three men named. The advice and possibly assistance of such men as Elihu Root will be invited and welcomed.

The other outstanding fact is that negotiations with the foreign powers will center at Washington. It is believed impracticable to deal with the different powers through the American embassies. Accordingly the Harding administration will seek to attain results by dealing with the ambassadors of foreign countries stationed here. This decision will make Washington the center of international political information for the next year and probably longer.

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### MODIFIED LEAGUE URGED

ON HARDING BY FRANCE

Paris.—It was stated in the foreign office that negotiations were under way between the French embassy in Washington and the State Department in an effort to induce President Harding to favor acceptance of a modified League of Nations. The French position is conciliatory and is believed to relate to expressions by officials connected with the present Washington administration made during the peace conference.

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### ESCH CONFIRMATION FAILS

La Follette Delays Action—Recess Appointment Probable.

Washington.—Confirmation of former Representative John J. Esch as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission was held up in the senate because Senator La Follette of Wisconsin asked for time in which to file a minority report protesting against confirmation.

It is expected that President Harding will give Mr. Esch a recess appointment as soon as the senate adjourns.

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### PACKERS GIVE WORKERS VOICE

Armour & Co. Move for Industrial Democracy in Their Plants.

Chicago.—Steps looking toward the formation of a packing industrial democracy, in which workers and employers will have equal representation and which would also settle all questions of working conditions, wages and hours in the company's plants, were taken by Armour & Co., when the company called an election of all its plants for the employees to choose representatives.

Newberg, Me., took its place last week in the front ranks of towns electing women to office by electing Mrs. Myra J. Severance, chairman of the board of selectmen. She will also be town agent and chairman of the board of overseers, road commissioners and assessors.

## BENJAMIN F. WELTY

Man Who Impeached Federal Judge Landis



Representative Benjamin F. Welty of Ohio, who impeached Federal Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis in the house of representatives because of the acceptance of the office of supreme arbiter of baseball while still serving on the bench.

## KANSANS TAR TWO NON-PARTISAN MEN

Townley's State Organizers Forced to Roll in Grass in Absence of Feathers.

Great Bend, Kan.—Details of the Anti-Non-Partisan League demonstration in Butler county, which reached a climax in the escorting from Great Bend of J. Ralph Burton, former United States senator from Kansas, and the tarring of J. O. Stevie and A. A. Parsons, officers of the league, revealed that Stevie and Parsons were compelled to apply a coating of tar to themselves after their clothing had been removed. After they had been forced by the crowd of several hundred men to roll on the ground their clothing was returned and they were told to leave the county.

The whereabouts of Stevie and Parsons, who are respectively state organizer and state secretary of the league, were not known. Neither had word been received here as to the whereabouts of Burton or of Professor Wilson, another organizer for the league, who was with Burton when he was forced to leave Great Bend.

Burton and Wilson were on their way to Ellinwood, a small town where they were to address a meeting. When they did not appear Stevie and Parsons came here to learn what had become of them. The latter were then taken out of the city and told not to return. Later, when they appeared again in Ellinwood they were tarred.

When it became known at Lyons, a small town near by, that Stevie and Parsons had returned to Ellinwood again, American Legion men are reported to have gathered for the purpose of going there after them.

## LATEST EVENTS AT WASHINGTON

As a result of complaints against irregularities in compiling all statistics of imports and exports, due chiefly to a lack of a sufficient force to handle the work, Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover has announced the appointment of a committee which will investigate the whole situation.

A permanent tariff bill will be drafted at once by the House Ways and Means Committee, probably being given precedence over tax revision, but so far as possible the tariff and tax revision will be pressed concurrently.

Recognition of the Greek government of King Constantine by the United States is expected soon.

Proposals to enact a temporary tariff bill revising rates of duty upward at the beginning of the special session of Congress set for April 11 were definitely abandoned.

Representative Fordney expressed the belief that the tariff bill can be prepared so that it will be ready for introduction in the house soon after the convening of Congress in special session on April 11, which is the definite date of the session, according to announcement from the White House. Prohibitionists are preparing to fight the Palmer decision on beer.

Instead of seeking a return to the pre-war level of prices for farm products Secretary of Agriculture Wallace declared it would be better for all concerned to establish a level about 70 per cent above the pre-war normal. Orders concentrating practically the entire naval fleet in the Pacific will be sent out within a few weeks, it was learned from a very high authority. This is being done, it was declared, not as a military gesture, but merely as a return to sound naval strategy.

Edwin E. Welt, of Swampscott, Mass., in the superior court at Salem, brought suit for \$5000 against Alcoa R. Meek of the Harry M. Meek Publishing Co., West Salem, for inserting the word "deceased" after his name in the 1920 and 1921 issues of the Swampscott directory.

## SIX EXECUTED IN DUBLIN PRISON

Hanged for Alleged Complicity in Killing of British Officers and Privates.

### 20,000 OFFER UP PRAYERS

Crowd, Assembling at Dawn Before Jail, Makes No Demonstration of Force—Atmosphere Rife With Anxiety of Serious Developments.

Dublin.—Six prisoners convicted of complicity with the killing of British intelligence officers and members of the "Irish" forces in Ireland were executed in Mount Joy prison, this city. The men were hanged in pairs at intervals of an hour.

Twenty thousand persons gathered outside the prison during the hours that the executions were going on and all work in the city stopped until 11 o'clock. Even the post office was closed and telegraph service was suspended.

The scene in front of the prison was impressive. The crowd began assembling at dawn and by 6 o'clock the prison yard was packed. An hour later the crowd had filled the roadway leading to the prison and all the abutting streets. An altar had been improvised near the prison doors and on the walls and trees in the prison yard sacred images and pictures had been placed.

Everywhere candles were burned, stores of persons in the heart of the dense throng holding them aloft throughout the long vigil. Here and there priests or women led in prayers or hymns in which everyone joined earnestly. Hundreds kneeling in the roadway were compelled to rise when an armored car forced its way through the crowd. From 5 o'clock in the morning it had moved back and forth in front of the prison. On the roof of the jail overlooking the entrance, a cast-iron sentry box had been erected overnight from which a soldier kept careful watch on the crowd.

Two of the men executed, Patrick Moran and Thomas Whelan, were charged with complicity in the killing of intelligence officers in Dublin on November 21 last. Whelan's two brothers are in the United States, one of them in the American army. The other four men to die, Frank Flood, Bernard Ryan, Thomas Bryan and Patrick Doyle, were accused of participating in an ambush near here in January in which one member of the attacking party was killed.

Not since the executions following the 1916 uprising, with the possible exception of the hanging of Kevin Barry, in November last for an attack on a military escort, has Ireland been more profoundly stirred. Although 6 o'clock had been fixed for the execution of the first pair, it was not until 8:20 that the crowd knew the fate of the prisoners. At that time the following notice was posted outside the jail gates:

"The sentence of the law passed on Thomas Whelan and Patrick Moran, found guilty of murder, and on Thomas Bryan, Patrick Doyle, Frank Flood and Bernard Ryan, found guilty of high treason in levying war, has been carried into execution."

No hint reached the watching multitude of the grim proceedings going on in a distant wing of the big prison, but hourly, beginning at 6 o'clock, the rosary was recited. But for a number of reverent voices and the occasional sob of a woman, profound silence was maintained.

Shortly after posting of the notice that the executions had been carried out the vast gathering dispersed silently, many later attending the funeral of Patrick Doyle's twin baby, Mrs. Doyle, with the other twin in her arms, visited her husband yesterday to say goodbye.

Mrs. Bryan, who was taken suddenly ill before her husband's sentence was confirmed, was not told until the day of his death that he was to be executed.

The atmosphere of the city is rife with anxiety and expectation of developments to follow the hangings. Except for a few lurching loads of military, on the alert with rifles at "the ready," there was a conspicuous absence of Crown forces on the streets and not an armed soldier was visible.

## CUTICURA HEALED RED PIMPLES

Face Covered, Scaled Over, Itched and Burned.

"My face was covered with little red pimples. They scaled over, then dried up and were hard, and there would be four or five in groups, making them large. They burned and itched till I did not know what to do. I tried everything but they did no good. Then I was told to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. After a week the pimples began to dry up and I only used two cakes of Cuticura Soap and not quite one box of Ointment when I was healed." (Signed) Miss Rosanna Allard, Wampanoag Rd., Fitchburg, Mass., June 7, 1919.

Cuticura Soap for Toilet Uses

When used for every-day toilet purposes, Cuticura Soap not only cleanses, purifies and beautifies but it prevents many little skin troubles. It is assisted by occasional use of Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal the first signs of skin troubles. They are ideal for keeping the complexion fresh and clear, hands soft, scalp clean, hair luxuriant.

## The Savings Bank of Newport

Incorporated 1819

## DEPOSITS

Increase	Feb'y 1, 1920	Feb'y 1, 1921
\$436,915.24	\$11,369,654.62	\$11,805,569.86

### A FORMULA FOR GOOD TIMES

By carefully cutting expenses to the thrift basis, each person becomes more prosperous and promotes good times. Now is the time to save all you can. An account with the Industrial Trust Company will help you.

4 Per Cent Interest paid on Participation Accounts

## THE INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY

(OFFICE WITH NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY)

Money deposited on or before the 15th of any month draws interest from the 1st of that month.

## IF FOR SALE OR TO LEASE

LIST YOUR REAL ESTATE WITH

## MARSH

1 BROADWAY

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE AND AUCTIONEER

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

## SIMON KOSCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioners

232 1/2 Thames Street Branch, 16 Broadway

NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECTION

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY

INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS

CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

### BURYING GEORGE

The Boston & Maine Railroad is permitted to consolidate all its subsidiary lines in Vermont into a single corporation in a bill passed by the House of Representatives.

One-man cars were characterized as a "menace to public safety" by representatives of organized labor who asked the Massachusetts legislative committee on street railways to prohibit their use.

The Vermont House, following the lead of the Senate along lines of "legalizing the Sabbath," passed a bill which would permit amateur sports on Sunday. No admission charges would be allowed.

The 125th annual session of the New England Methodist Conference takes place in Trinity Church, Springfield, Mass., March 30 to April 4, at which Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes, resident bishop of New England, will preside.

The body of T. W. H. Langdon of Boston, the United States naval officer shot by a Japanese sentry in Vladivostok last January, will be buried in Forest Hills cemetery, Boston, March 20, according to advices from San Francisco.

Dr. Arthur MacDonald, prominent statistician and medical man, and a former student at Clark University, Worcester, Mass., has been strongly recommended to President Harding for the position of director of the census bureau.

"Let George do it" has been a favorite phrase, satirizing the people who when asked to do public work, always pass the buck to some one else.

The St. Paul, Minn., Association recently decided that so much had been laid on poor old George, that his overworked back had broken under the load, resulting in his sad and greatly regretted demise. Therefore, of one of their entertainments, a hearse drawn by two forlorn old horses was pulled across the stage, accompanied by a group of town criers, members of the advertising clubs. They informed the audience that George had died of a broken back, the result of years of overwork.

Not Greatly Interested. Margaret had accompanied the family to the movies more often than to church. One morning her parents took her to church, and she found it rather dull. Toward the end of the service she looked up sleepily, and in a voice perfectly audible all over the church she called out: "Papa, is this the last reel?"

Beon of Forgetfulness. To make people laugh is to make them forget. What a benefactor to humanity is he who can bestow forgetfulness.—Victor Hugo.







# Charles M. C.

## PHARMACIST

302 THAMES STREET  
Two Doors North of Post Office  
NEWPORT, R. I.

### WATER

ALL PERSONS desirous of having water introduced into their residences or places of business should make application to the office, Northborough Street, near Thames.

Office Hours from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

### WHY

#### The Giving of an Apple Was a Real Tip

The sophisticated city man, wise in his own conceit and full of a sense of that wisdom, will sneer when he hears of how a Nebraska "rube" gave a hotel bellhop a big red apple as a tip. But just let the smart aleck think a moment.

Giving of apples has had some material and permanent effect on the destiny of the human race. It started right at the very beginning, when Mother Eve gave one to Adam, and from that day to this the train of events then set in motion has been troubling mankind. That, of course, is a familiar story.

Then there is the episode in which Venus permitted Paris to present an apple to Helen, which simple little act "launched" a thousand ships, and burned the topless towers of Ilium.

Apples that grew only in the Garden of Hesperides brought something of fame to Hercules, but he gathered them.

In fact, the history of the race teems with incidents in which an apple has had something to do with shaping destiny. We may turn away from that and consider the point in a more material aspect.

Had the farmer given the boy a dime, it would have been in strict accord with conventions. Yet the boy would have had some difficulty in exchanging that dime for a big red apple. He could not get it, but he could devour, digest, assimilate and enjoy the fruit. Therefore, just in the degree that the pleasure of eating a large and juicy apple, no matter what variety, exceeds the slipping of a thin dime into one's pocket, so did the boy gain through the farmer's generosity. It was a real tip, all right, rare enough, and therefore, the more noteworthy.—Omaha Bee.

#### GEM HAS PLACE IN HISTORY

Why Great Ruby Has Been Given Position of Honor in British Monarch's State Crown.

The history of England might be written round the gems that adorn the royal emblems. Place of honor in the front of the king's state crown is given to the great ruby, which is as large as a small hen's egg, and is the celebrated and historic jewel first in its English history belonged to the Black Prince, the eldest son of Edward III. The ruby came to him in knightly fashion on the field of battle, being given to the Black Prince by Don Pedro, king of Castile, for skill shown in a short campaign in Spain. The ruby does not appear in history until it took part in the battle of Agincourt, when Henry V. went at the head of his troops with the ruby glittering on the front of his coronetted helmet. More than a century later, when Charles I. was beheaded, it was ordered by parliament that all the insignia of royalty should be destroyed, and the gems set therein sold to the best advantage. In the list appears the statement that the great ruby was sold for £4 and passed to some unknown purchaser. "He may have been a royalist in disguise or he may have been a dealer in stones, or this may have been a spiteful deal to favor a parliamentarian," but whatever its adventures during the commonwealth era, we find the ruby safe and sound back in the state crown of Charles II.

#### Why Nature Makes So Many Drones.

Every beehive has hundreds of drones, lazy fellows who stay at home when the weather is chill or wet, eat the food their tolling sisters bring in, and lead a life of ease and luxury. The time comes, however, when the queen bee is born, and goes about her wicked work of stinging to death all her sister queens before they can emerge from their cells. She takes short flights thereafter for several days, and at the end of a week is ready for her bridal trip. She dashes out in ever-widening spirals, and after her rush the sisters, 20, 50, perhaps 1,000, as she is the strongest, and swiftest of all, it is but a following until she, weary of her trip or ready for the climax of her existence, turns and greets the first of the drones to reach her side. He dies in her very embrace, and she wings back to the hive where she lays upward of half a million eggs.

#### How to Make Shoe Comfortable.

There is a lot to do when you have an uncomfortable shoe besides complaint. One thing, of course, is to exchange it, but suppose the shoe is really a good fit, really large enough, or suppose you have worn it so that it cannot be exchanged.

This is what a woman shoe seller said recently: Just rub the handle of a button hook over the spot in the lining of the shoe that seems to pull or hurt. This gentle rubbing loosens the lining and nine times out of ten that is all that makes the shoe hurt. The lining is pulled a little tight in one spot or other, and needs loosening, and the shoe-buttoner handle does the work.

### HOW

ONE'S EVERYDAY LIFE IS MARKED BY DANGER. The hazards we face in the course of an ordinary day in the peaceful pursuit of business and recreation are seldom thought of by most men, according to an accident insurance official, with whom I talked not long ago, and who, by the way, was not trying to sell me an accident policy.

"Without taking into consideration vocational risks," he said, "it is amazing how many chances we run just leading a normal life. Every day a man faces loss of life, physical impairment or inability to earn a livelihood."

"Even in the act of arising in the morning and in getting into bed at night serious injuries have been received by many through falls on the floor. The apparently safe operation of taking a bath has proved to be one of the prolific sources of injuries. Slipping is another dangerous operation. The number of serious cuts has reached great proportions. The simple operation of cutting corns has proved to be dangerous and, innumerable injuries have been due to accidents while lighting cigars, cigarettes and pipes."

"Chores about the house, both for men and women, furnish all kinds of hazards, the statistics show. Falls from ladders, both inside and outside the house, have been numerous, to say nothing of apparatus, cuts from lawn mowers, butcher knives and scissors, burns while cooking and falls over furniture."

"In the streets the dangers are even greater. Many are killed crossing the streets at undesignated points. Falling signs and snow endanger the lives of pedestrians."

The number of accidents and consequent injuries might be greatly decreased, my informant said, if people would only exercise a little care in the ordinary routine of the day's work. And the force of what he said was brought home to me when I saw a pedestrian deliberately throw a banana peel on the sidewalk. As I looked into the gutter I could not help wondering if I might not by this little act have saved some one from a fall and perhaps serious injury.—Portland Evening Express.

#### ONE MAN FOOLED MONARCH

How Irishman Escaped Military Service Under Emperor Frederick William I. of Prussia.

Frederick William I. of Prussia had many an adventure in person as well as establishing adventures for his officers when he attempted to keep up his famous regiment of giants. There is record of but one man that ever outwitted him in escaping the toils of the guard. Tim Morgan, a poor Irish farmer, started out to see the world. He arrived in Prussia, and was promptly seized by a recruiting officer of the guards, Tim being a good six inches over the six-foot standard for tall men. Tim stood it for some time, and then one day sighed and remarked that he was too bad that his five brothers, all bigger men than he, were not members of the guard. The company officer, overhearing the remark, as was intended, asked that Tim send for them. Tim explained they would not come for such summons. King Frederick heard of this, possible recruits, and gave orders that Tim be sent after them, and with him take \$1,500 as bribe money. Tim went, and of course never came back. He had no brothers, tall or short. Once a year until his death he would climb a hill near his home in Ireland and shake his fist in the Prussian's direction, and bid him a mocking good-by.

#### How to Sleep.

What happens to your body when you sleep? First, your breathing slows down and your heart drops six or eight beats a minute. Then cellular repair begins. The muscles, nerves, and tissues get new life; your whole body breathes more freely.

When you waken you should feel refreshed. If you don't, perhaps you have slept too long; or slept in a room not properly ventilated. Eating heavily before retiring will also make you wake up tired.

When you go to sleep, stretch out. If you draw your knees up under your chin your body will not relax properly. Small pillows and light bedding are also recommended.

If you follow all these rules and sleep eight hours every night, you will wake up full of pep each morning.—Popular Science Monthly.

#### How Birds Are Superior.

The bird traveler asks help from no one. He has no use for locomotives, automobiles or steamships. He carries no chart and no compass, and he can go with ease to parts of the world which it took man many years to reach, and to some parts of the world which still are unknown to man.

So far as I know, there is no way by which we can go with the birds on their travels, and even a tiny hummingbird could laugh at the efforts of the best aviator, if he should attempt to follow him in an airplane from Canada to Central America.—From "The Travels of Birds."

A plain man, says Fred Kelly in the Nation's Business, who is thoughtful, can usually win a woman away from a handsome devil who is thoughtless and inattentive. Likewise, a moderately quick-witted salesman who is always on the job may outdo his more brilliant competitor who doesn't always keep his eye on the ball.

## WINTER WORK IN GARDEN BIG AID

"Farmettes" Should Begin During Cold-Weather Season for Spring Planting Time.

### CLEANING UP IS IMPORTANT

Rubbish and Dead Plants Should Be Raked Up and Burned to Protect Crops of Next Season From Injurious Insects.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Home gardens were boons to thousands of families in the United States last season, and the garden habit seems to have become fixed with a large number of persons.

In most sections the late fall gardens were killed by frost and in many cases the debris still litters the ground. Bean poles and tomato stakes, with their burden of dried vines, are toppled over and give the garden an unkempt and ragged appearance. Aside from the aesthetic influence of cleaning up the garden, it is important, specialists of the United States



Winter Cleaning Up in Garden.

Department of Agriculture say, that all rubbish and dead plants be removed and buried to protect the crops of next season from the insects and disease spores which infest the debris. A few hours of work in the garden now will save serious losses another year. Gather the bean poles, tomato stakes, and any removable trellises or wires, store the good ones until they are again needed; then pull, rake together, and burn all the dead vines and plants left in the garden. If these are too wet or green to burn, they may be gathered in small piles for a few days to dry and then piled together and burned.

#### Spread Manure in Winter.

Winter is a good time to spread rough manure over the garden. This serves a double purpose, in that it adds fertility to the soil and also protects the soil from washing and blowing. Heavy clay soils should be broken up and left rough and lumpy before applying the manure. The kind of manure to use for this purpose is not important, so long as it is not filled with weed seeds or trash of any kind. Manure in which straw has been used for bedding can be taken direct from the stable and spread on the garden as a surface cover during the winter, the rough part being either plowed under in the spring or raked off and put in the compost heap. The finer part remaining on the ground can be worked into the top soil in preparing the seed bed next spring.

#### Compost Heap Helpful.

Compost made by piling up sods, manure, and any material having fertilizing value will be needed in preparing special soil for seed beds and for starting plants next spring. Now is the time to make a compost heap. The best method is to obtain a load of manure, prepare a level space 4 by 8 feet, spread 2 or 3 inches of the manure over this space, follow with a layer of sod which has been chopped into pieces with a sharp spade; then additional layers of manure and sod until all of the manure has been used. As a rule, the natural rainfall during the winter will be sufficient to keep the pile properly moistened, and as spring approaches a roof of boards, or other covering, should be placed over the pile so it will not be too wet for use when needed. When the time comes to use it, the compost should be cut from one end of the pile with a sharp spade, then thoroughly worked over, and screened before it is placed in seed boxes or in the hotbed.

Experienced gardeners keep a compost heap going in one corner of the garden from one year's end to another, and all surplus manure and sod are placed in it. As a consequence, these gardeners always have a supply of good loam for preparing special plant beds or top-dressing a place of land for the growing of lettuce or other intensive crop.

#### Crowded House.

Little Mary awakened in fright one night recently. When her mother went to her to ascertain the cause of her screams she said: "Oh, I dreamed that Satan and all of his family were coming into the house."

#### Friends and Books.

The first time I read an excellent book, it is to me just as if I had gained a new friend; when I read over a book I have perused before, it resembles the meeting with an old one.—Oliver Goldsmith.

#### Jud Tunkins.

Jud Tunkins says that for practical purposes a philosopher and a student isn't near as much practical use in society as a person that plays a fair game of bridge.

## STRYCHNINE USEFUL TO DESTROY RABBITS

Good Lively Machine Gun Is Harmless in Comparison.

Record of 1,000 Animals to One Ounce of Poison Made in Gooding County, Idaho—Campaigns in Other Western States.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A good lively machine gun is harmless when compared to strychnine—at least when it is used to exterminate rabbits. In Lincoln county, Idaho, the farmers, working in co-operation with the biological survey, United States Department of Agriculture, report that one ounce of the poison killed 400 rabbits. Farmers in Gooding county did even better, with their poison and averaged 1,000 rabbits to the ounce. Mindook county, conducting a poison campaign under the direction of the bureau, killed 40,000 rabbits.

These figures are illustrative of the work that has been done under government direction in exterminating rabbits in the western states, where they are so plentiful as to be extremely destructive to orchards and crops. Large-scale campaigns were organized in Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Utah and Arizona under the leadership of Department of Agriculture representatives and along co-operative lines in which the state governments, the state extension service, and the land owners assumed a share of the responsibility. In addition to the poisoning methods, great rabbit drives were conducted, some of which resulted in the killing of as many as 20,000 rabbits.

The representatives of the bureau of biological survey emphasize the fact that, in the West, the rabbit is a serious menace. Rabbits often devastate large fields of grain and destroy valuable orchards and vineyards. There are instances where orchards representing the work and savings of a lifetime, and which constitute the sole support of the owner, have been completely destroyed in a single night by Jack rabbits.

#### SUPERIOR BRACE FOR FENCE

Timbers Firmly Mortised In Afford Great Resistance to Heavy Strain of Wires.

The constant strain of a wire fence soon pulls the posts over. This is especially annoying when the fence is built on a curve. There is a rail brace that presents great resistance to the destructive force of the wires. It is placed 18 inches above the surface of the ground, and is mortised into the



If the Posts Are Braced Against Each Other by Timbers Firmly Mortised in, the Fence Is Strengthened Against the Pull of the Wire.

posts about one-quarter inch at each end. The posts are set a foot apart and are 6 or 7 inches in diameter, so that a timber 4 by 4 inches by 16 feet will just fit in between the posts. The posts and rail should be crosscut, and the posts should be firmly set in holes three feet deep. The woodwork will then outlast the wire.

#### CAMPAIGN FOR BETTER Sires

More Than 3,000 Persons Have Agreed to Breed All Live Stock to Pure-bred Sires Only.

The better sires campaign recently passed the 8,000 mark. This means that more than 3,000 persons have agreed in writing to breed all live stock kept on their farms to pure-bred sires only. It is one of the results thus far accomplished by the United States Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the states and county agents. In a systematic campaign begun only 14 months ago to exterminate scrubs—especially scrub sires—throughout the United States. Breeders and owners of all classes of live stock and poultry are co-operating in the effort which eventually will mean a higher quality average of the country's live stock.

#### GETTING PRODUCTS TO CITY

Object in Building Roads Should Be to Enable Farmer to Get Best Prices for Crops.

Since the use of public roads is primarily in the transportation of farm products and farm necessities, the aim in building them should be to serve the best business of the nation, of which more than one-half is farming, and the roads should form a state system connected with the systems in adjoining states.

This means that the road, instead of being from a farm to one market, is one from many farms to many markets. By cheap, quick delivery to shipping points such systems will enable the farmer to have access to competitive markets and thus at all times to secure the best prices for his produce.

#### Beauty as a Business Asset.

I can't recall when I have seen a homely girl in charge of the reception room of a business office. It has long since dawned on employees that beauty makes an excellent first impression, and, moreover, that beauty whether in a girl or the wallpaper, boosts the office morale.—The Nation's Business.

## FOR PLUMP WOMEN

Styles of 1921 Quite in Favor of the Stout Ones.

Even Taffeta Can Be Manipulated to Fall Softly and Flatteringly Over Fleecy Figures.

While there is never a time when the woman of stout, plump lines cannot be fashionably as well as becomingly dressed, a thing that is accomplished with unusual success by certain dress designers, it can be said almost without an exception that the styles for 1921 are particularly favorable to the stout woman, states a fashion correspondent in the Philadelphia Record. Even taffeta, that sprightly fabric associated with youth and slim lines, can be manipulated to fall softly and flatteringly over fleshy figures.

Of course, it will not be in the charming little pointed basque, full-skirted, round-neck, puffed-sleeve frocks which early spring showings are featuring, but in long-waisted models with long pointed openings to the waist to show a lace yoke, or contrasting georgette, with sleeves at least three-quarter length and flowing if not flaring. The skirt may even decide to flare a bit to the sides if the flaring or draping comes low, and length is preserved back and front with soft panels of lace, georgette, or the newer lingerie touches of eyelet batiste or net. The combination of navy and gray in these taffeta frocks is very good, and especially for the large woman.

It is going to be a great temptation to the woman who is taking on flesh to wear gray this spring. Such beautiful frocks are being shown in it, in all its varying shades, but generally speaking it is not a good choice. Of course, there are exceptions. Gray is inconspicuous and in many ways looks better than a whole hen's frock any, or one of jade green, but it has a tendency to give a large woman an elephantine appearance, which is never flattering. Better keep to the safe path of dark, receding colors and get your bright hues in trimmings and embroideries. There are several new things in the notebook of the mode that will help the stout woman in this direction. One is the building of a straight chemise frock, let's say in navy cotton crepe, over an underdress of henna or gray crepe split to the waist to show the underdress, and the long slit in front from neck to waist doing the same thing. In this way the long straight lines are preserved in the dark material while the underdress helps much to relieve its sobriety.

#### DECORATIONS WORN IN HAIR

Women and Girls Do Not Venture Out at Night With Their Heads Unadorned.

No maid or matron ventures out at night with her head unadorned. Every woman wears her wreath of laurel with silver Algees or blue-set rhinestone leaves. Single strands of diamonds also bind the youthful brow, while diamonds and onyx are combined for the silver-haired matron.

Topaz in a Grecian border bandeau is a favorite headdress for the slender, brown-haired woman, while an intense metallic band in American Beauty red is worn with matching slippers and an ivory satin robe. A wreath of fine brown paradise mounted in brilliant forms a delicate aureole for the hair-haired debutante, especially if her shoulders are wrapped in bronze tulle. Diamond butterflies flitting along a silken ribbon will hold the yellow curls of the sub-deb and all her bobbed-hair school chums are begging for diamond-studded barrettes in their short, curled locks.

#### ANGORA SCARFS ARE LIKED



A new scarf of angora is now being shown. It is of tan color, with reverses of tan and brown check.

If the ring around the moon be reddish in hue, and the moon herself looks dull and her shape ill-defined, it is not rain but wind that is coming.

#### The Great Marathon.

A life is a mad and race and when we get through it we are all out of breath.—Boston Transcript.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

## TAILLEUR OF CHAMOIS CLOTH



This novel tailleur of chamois cloth had a smart loose coat embroidered in motifs of brown, with an unusual, draped collar of the same material.

## SILKS FOR SPRING SEASON

Fabric Is Not Confined to Small Hats, Being Used on Many of the Larger Shapes.

With the beginning of the spring season silk is always in the foreground of millinery. Crepe de chine now is considered very chic for hats, both large and small, and the leading Paris milliners are showing many interesting models in this silk. The use of crepe de chine for millinery purposes was advocated by Catherine Redburn, and is being continued in her line. Other milliners are showing various interpretations of draped crepe de chine hats finished with some sort of a scarf and veil. This silk is not confined to small hats, as one might expect, but is seen even in large shapes. Taffeta enjoys its usual spring-time prestige. It is used in the shot effects, as well as in solid colors.

A great deal of energy is being expended by the designers on models of tulle silk. Just how popular these will prove is difficult to predict. This silk has rarely proved successful in youthful models. And fortunately we have arrived at a period in the history of dress when there is little demand for nature-looking clothes by women of any age.

Some of the imported hats are of a shiny satin known as shoe satin. These are of small or medium shape and flower trimmed. Importers of millinery predict that this will be a flower season.

## FASHIONS IN BRIEF

Striped wool mink is favored for spring sports wear.

Novel black rain gumps have plumed tongues of satin.

There seems to be a tendency toward a really long skirt for spring.

Hats of tulle in a beautiful rich brown shade are the latest innovation in evening hats.

Caped jackets for spring suits are a prediction advanced and substantiated by numerous interesting models along these lines.

Corsets of heavy lustrous taffeta, of satin and of brocade are in such rich shades as rose, orchid, lavender, green and lemon yellow.

French handkerchiefs in handkerchief linen and cotton fabrics are being imported extensively and find ready sale among the appreciative.

Hats, both large and small, developed in crepe de chine and embroidered in self-colored floss, wool or chenille, are spoken of as early spring models.

#### "Little Bride's House Dresses."

"Little bride's house dresses" are the cutest things imaginable, and so much more attractive for wear around the house than shapeless, bungalow aprons. The little house dress is made of plaid gingham and one may have a serviceable plaid of dark color or the daintiest pink and white—if one prefers it. The style is altogether charming; a gartered skirt has two big, fancy pockets, and the panel bodice goes around to form a sash ends at the back. Collar and cuffs are of white linen. Two snap buttons fasten the frock and the sash bow can be tied while you are running down to breakfast.

#### Fashion Note.

Hats are Spanish, Breton or American navy. The Paul Jones is dominant. The materials of which they are made are velvet, duvetyne and silk beaver, in the order in which they are made. The duvetyne hat has all the earmarks of its success, especially when it is rust, rock and brick color. The short veil of lace is attached to the tricorn and the marquis and also worn with broad Spanish hat with a pair of earrings of jet.

#### Silent Criticism Powerful.

Criticism that says not a word counts for most. Those who effectively rebuke us and help us to better living are not they who talk freely to us about our shortcomings, but they who are quietly doing the things we are failing to do.—Exchange.



